

The Worker

National
Edition

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In 2 Sections, Section 1 16 Pages, Price 10 Cents

Complete
week-end paper
with Magazine
section inside

Progressive
Party
Candidate

Records of the V-P Candidates

Neither Stevenson nor Eisenhower has a record on Washington legislation. But their running mates have — pro-war, anti-labor, against the Negro people and civil rights.

Woman Today

A weekly page on women's activities here and abroad. This week: Child Labor in the U.S.; and Family Relations in the People's Democracies.

Sacco and Vanzetti

Twenty-five years ago two workingmen were murdered by the State of Massachusetts in one of history's vilest frameups. Today's defendants in the Smith Act trials played a leading role in the efforts to save them.

3-Month Tieup

Southern menhaden fishermen have been out since May; fish processing workers in New Jersey on strike for a month. A picture story of the strike.

Platforms of The 3 Parties

A union which sent its recommendations to the platform committees of the three parties compares its suggestions with the adopted platforms.

IN THE MAGAZINE

LAUNCH NAT'L POLL ON KOREA CEASE-FIRE

— See story and editorial on Page 5 —



VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party candidate for President, is shown holding Washington-grown shamrocks and surrounded by well-wishers as he tells plans to fight for peace in Korea, full freedom for the Negro people. The photo was made as he landed at Steilacoom,

Wash., across Puget Sound from McNeil Island reformatory penitentiary to which he had been sentenced for six months for "contempt of court" during the trial of his client Harry Bridges, West Coast union leader.

— STORY ON PAGE 4 —

Politicians Ignore CIO's Election Demands — Labor Should Press for Them

— See Page 3 —

Is Pentagon Using Napalm Against Civilians in Korea?

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

FIRST-HAND reports by American correspondents as well as official communiques in Korea give the lie to the government-inspired effort in Tuesday's New York Times to play down the use of jellied gasoline (napalm) bombs to bring horrible, flaming death to Korean civilians. The article by Times writer Austin Stevens based on statements by Gen. Nathan Twining, acting Chief of Staff of the Air Force sought to cast doubt on the accuracy of such reports by pretending that they appeared exclusively in this coun-

KOREANS APPEAL TO WORLD TO HALT NAPALM BOMBINGS

The North Korean radio yesterday broadcast an appeal to "the peoples of the world" to halt the bombings by U. S. and other planes which it called "barbaric." The broadcast was reported in press association dispatches from Tokio.

The appeal by the Pyongyang radio came scarcely a day after Superforts dropped 140 tons of bombs in a destructive raid on a North Korean area just south of the Chinese border.

In its appeal against the bombings, the Koreans included a demand that the use of napalm, or jellied gasoline, be halted by the U. S.

The radio message was sponsored by the "Fatherland Unifications Peoples Front."

try in the Daily Worker. The fact is that the Daily Worker, with no correspondent of its own in Korea, found—and quoted—its first and most damning account of the use of jellied gasoline against Korean civilians in the New York Times itself.

Here, exactly as it appeared in the New York Times in February, 1951, is George Barrett's eyewitness picture of this horror:

"A napalm raid hit the village three or four days ago when the Chinese were holding up the advance, and nowhere in the village have they buried the dead because there is nobody left to do so. This correspondent came across one old woman, the only one who seemed to be left alive, dazedly hanging up some clothes in a

blackened courtyard filled with the bodies of four members of her family.

"The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept the exact postures they had held when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalog crumpled at Mail Order No. 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket-coral.' There must be almost 200 dead in the tiny hamlet."

But not every Korean victim of jellied gasoline was "strangely unmarked." Add to the Times' report that of the correspondent for the British government's official radio network—Rene Cutforth of the British Broadcasting Co. (BBC).

Writing in his book, "Korean Reporter" (Wingate, London, 1952) of "hundreds of villages reduced to ashes which I had personally seen . . ." the BBC correspondent described as follows the Korean victim of napalm bombing seen at a British field hospital:

"In front of us, a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rags, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. A Korean woman by his side began to speak, and the interpreter said: 'He has to stand, sir, cannot sit or lie.'"

"He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like cracking which broke easily."

Clearly inspired in Washington, and motivated by fears concerning world-wide condemnation of the effect on Korea civilians of jellied gasoline, the Times article quoted Gen. Twining as saying:

"The United Nations air forces in Korea have never employed napalm against civilians."

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, in Great Britain, in a diocesan message delivered April 27, 1951, said of the use of jellied gasoline bombs on Korea:

"It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering. It burns up all life and buildings over a wide area and there is little possibility of escape for man or animal."

"Christians should demand the outlawing of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range, whether soldier, civilian, man, woman or child."

It is believed that the Times article, was motivated by Washington's fear that the world-wide awareness of the use of the terror weapon napalm, in Korea might deepen doubts about the sincerity of the denials about germ war.

The Times article itself hinted at fears that the evidence about the use of napalm in Korea may be brought before the United Nations, whose General Assembly is to convene next month.

(Continued on Page 6)

Africa Coming Under Sway of US Imperialism

(By Allied Labor News)

AMERICAN BUSINESS interests are gaining an increasingly dominant role in South Africa, now the scene of a sweeping people's movement against the white supremacy laws of the Malan government.

Although South Africa became an independent self-governing British dominion in 1931, an analysis by the Council on African Affairs here showed that since world war II it has been increasingly becoming an economic ward of the U. S.

In 1948 a New York banking group, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Lazard Freres & Co., reflecting Rockefeller interests, formed a big capital merger with British-South African interests. This investment control was expanded in 1947, covering extensive mining properties and over 100 South African industrial companies. Time magazine described this operation as "the first big beachhead of American capital in South Africa." In 1948 the same U. S. interests, through the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., joined with the Texas Oil Co. in starting the manufacture of oil from coal in South Africa.

MORGAN INTERESTS occupy a dominating position in South African gold and copper mining, according to the CAA analysis which appeared in the publication, Spotlight. Some of the mines, under the indirect control of Morgan, are engaged in processing gold ore waste for the extraction of uranium to be sent to the U. S. Through the Anglo-African Corp., a holding company, control has been acquired over more than 40 South African and Rhodesian companies, including diamond mines and new gold mining properties in the Orange Free State.

Examples of the Morgan-controlled properties are the O'Kiep Copper Co., Ltd., in South Africa and Tsumeb Mines in South West Africa. Direct control and development of these properties are shared by the Newmont Mining Co. and the American Metal Co. The wages of African workers average 13c an hour at O'Kiep; 50c a day at Tsumeb. With this cheap labor, Newmont and American Metal together garnered from these two properties an income of well over \$1 million, before taxes, in 1950.

Also operating in South Africa are American Intl. Nickel Corp. (Morgan-Rockefeller) and Kennecott Copper Corp. (Morgan-Guggenheim). The latter has since 1949 provided or underwritten investments of over \$15.5 million in Orange Free State gold mine operations.

OTHER AMERICAN business interests whose subsidiary companies share in exploiting South Africa's resources and labor are Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum, Standard Vacuum and the Aluminum Co. of America. Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Studebaker have all expanded their plants or built new ones in South Africa since 1948. Goodyear, General Tire, Firestone and U. S. Rubber as well as Intl. Harvester, American Cyanamide, General Electric, General Foods, Kellogg Co., Coca Cola and Masonite Corp. have investments in South Africa.

SINCE 1948, with the concentration on U. S. strategic stockpiles, has come the demand for immense quantities of South African manganese ore (250,000 tons contracted for in 1949-50) and uranium, supplementing that from the Belgian Congo, America's major source of supply.

Soviet State Bears All Social Insurance Costs

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

THE NEW BUILDING of Moscow University and the Trade Union headquarters stand together on the Lenin Hills, the one crowning its heights, the other on the southern slopes. It reminded me of the way student and factory worker march in parallel lines through the Red Square on the great national holidays, inseparable partners in Soviet life.

I had come to the Trade Union Council to enquire what social insurance provisions are taken in the Soviet Union for ageing workers, for those who retire as for those who wish to continue at work.

"In the first place, you must understand that in the USSR all expenses connected with social insurance are borne by the state. The worker's right to pensions giving him security in his old age are inalienable whether he decides to retire or not," we were told by an official of the Social Insurance department.

"IF THE WORKER wants to continue at work his old-age pension is paid to him by the trade union committee of his place of employment out of the social insurance fund, and he receives the pension in addition to his wages or salary. If he retires he receives his pension from the agency of the Ministry of Social Maintenance in his locality."

"In the USSR," continued the trade union official, "all workers are entitled to old-age pension on reaching the age of sixty and after having worked 25 years (for women the age is 55 and the period of work 20 years). Workers in the coal, metallurgical, and

chemical industries, transport workers, teachers, doctors, postal workers and those in a number of other branches of national economy are entitled to pensions somewhat earlier."

"THESE PENSIONS are established according to the average monthly wage or salary of the last 12 months of employment. For example, pensions are paid to persons in the education system upon completion of 25 years service irrespective of age. Such pensions amount to 40 percent of their salary during the 25th year, and, I repeat, the pensioner forfeits nothing if he decides to go on working, getting full salary plus pension."

We were curious to know whether arrangements were made to enable ageing workers to requalify for lighter work more suitable for their powers.

"The idea of throwing old workers out of employment because they are not up to their jobs is quiet foreign to our entire conception of society," we were told. "In other words nobody becomes redundant because of old age. Whether he (or she) retires is entirely his own business."

THE SPEAKER then described how for ageing workers as for those partially incapacitated by ill-health but desiring to continue to work at their place of employment, a law operated that obliged the managements to transfer them to lighter or part-time work. During the re-training period the trade union made up the difference in earnings out of the social insurance fund.

"But I want to understand," the



Pension and full wages are drawn by A. Borisov (above), a textile worker famous in the Soviet Union for his production methods. He has worked 51 years in the industry.



Health care is given on the job. Here a worker gets dental work.

official said, "that once he has reached pensionable age, whether it be fifty or sixty, or, in some cases such as teachers, veterinary workers or doctors some years younger depending on the length of service, the workers are entirely free to retire on his pension. Nobody can be forced to quit just because he is getting a pension."

Gates-Davis Circulation Campaign



**Chicagoans
Send in
45 Subs**



Chicagoans are grabbing the spotlight in our circulation campaign. After coming through with some 19 subs for the Worker and Daily Worker Thursday, they sent along another 24 Worker subs and two for the Daily Worker on Friday. Of course, this is only a bucket drop toward their goal of 600 Worker subs, but it shows they are going ahead.

One Chicagoan sent along a fiver with this note: "Enclosed please find my partial answer to your editorial in Monday's issue. Wish I could make it \$500."

Last Monday's editorial noted that because the circulation campaign has been so slow in unfolding, we are in a very serious financial muddle. It said we are not making any special financial pitch at this time because we want to revolve the problem through emphasis on jacking up the circulation. We added, however, that we will be happy to receive any contributions that will help to make up the \$10,000 we are short on our \$100,000 fund campaign. The five bucks, we gather, is contributed to that end.

Our situation now is even tougher than it was last week since the subs are still only a trickle. We know that you, the readers, will soon see that they become a flood.

Still another Chicagoan sent us the letter of the week. He received a notice that his sub had expired, but had sent in his renewal before the notice reached him. "I have just received your notice that you have stopped my subscription to the Daily Worker", he wrote. "Please do not do that. I have too big an investment in our paper. . . For the last few days, the wrapper on my paper showed the expiration date to be in 1953. Now you give me the bad news. Please correct the mistake and let me know if any adjustment is needed on the rate. I want to receive the paper."

Of course, it's not all Chicago — even on week-ends. For instance, there were several subs received from the textile center of Fall River, Mass. From Schenectady and neighboring Gloversville, N. Y., there came some subs — only a starter for them up there — and there were five subs from Union Turnpike in Queens, which puts that county still further up front among New York City outfits.

Name _____ Date _____
Address _____ City _____ PO Zone _____
Check One
Daily Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____
The Worker 1 year _____ 6 months _____ Amount _____

Write us on your experiences in selling The Worker and Daily Worker.

Employment Drops By 437,000 in July Labor Dep't Report

WASHINGTON, D. C. — A sharp decline in agricultural jobs between June and July was reported today by the Labor Department. Employment in all farm work decreased by 437,000.

The largest decrease was in manufacturing where the number of jobs fell 383,000. In mining the decline was 37,000 jobs and trade the decrease was 55,000.

In durable goods the setback was greater than usual and even in armaments industry (ordnance and accessories) there was a drop of 1,000 jobs. Despite reports of some recovery in consumer goods industries, figures showed that textile mill employment for July was 7,000 below June and 88,000 below July, 1951.

8000 AFL Workers Out at Kentucky Atom Plant

PADUCAH, Ky.

AFL carpenters and millwrights defied an order from their international representative today and again set up pickets at the billion-dollar atomic energy plant near here. They followed a walkout by the AFL Pipefitters. Officials estimated 8,000 workers were out despite a wire by M. A. Hutcheson warning them to return or face loss of their local charter.

The Atomic Energy Commission's Labor Relations Panel was prepared to study a red-baiting attack on the workers alleging that "communist influence within the job structure" was the cause of the strike.

Canada Shipyard Workers Strike

MONTREAL, Canada. — Employees of one of Canada's biggest shipyards went on strike today, demanding a 20-cent raise over what they termed "famine wages" of \$1.19 an hour.

Officials of the National Federation of Metal Workers said the strike that started at 5:30 a.m. (EDT) against Canadian Vickers, Ltd., in Montreal was effective. The union said an estimated 2,000 men were involved in the strike, although a company spokesman said the figure was only 1,000.

The union, an affiliate of the Canadian and Catholic Confederation of Labor, said the walkout that started an hour before the night shift was due to quit halted production at the yard where several ships are being built for the Navy.

500 Strike at Film Plant

RENSSELAER, N. Y.

The General Aniline and Film Corp. plant here was closed by a strike of 500 workers today.

The strikers, represented by the AFL Chemical Workers Union, have asked for 5½ cent wage increase based on the cost-of-living index, and an escalator clause providing for future wage adjustments on that basis.

18,000 STRIKE AT GOODRICH PLANTS

CINCINNATI, Ohio. — The CIO United Rubber Workers called 18,000 workers out of nine B. F. Goodrich plants across the nation this week in a strike against working conditions. About 250 pickets began parading around the huge Akron, O., plant shortly after midnight when 10-week negotiations over wage fringe items collapsed.

L. S. Buckmaster, international president of the union, ordered picket lines set up at Goodrich's other plants at Cadillac, Mich.; Miami, Okla.; Clarksville, Tenn.; Marion, O.; Riverside, N.J.; Los Angeles, Oak, Pa., and Tuscaloosa, Ala.

Buckmaster said all the plants were "shut down or in the process of being shut down."

Buckmaster said Goodrich had offered a 10-cent hourly wage increase in line with pay rises

granted the union by four other rubber manufacturers.

But he said the walkout resulted from "continued low-powered working conditions." He did not define these conditions, but it was believed they involved vacation pay, filling of job orders, grievance processes and equalization of available hours.

Goodrich said in a statement it has "met the wage issue squarely" and wished "to refute the impression . . . that the company has proposed contract provisions

which are less liberal than those granted in the old agreements."

"The union has required further liberalization of other contract provisions besides those already agreed upon and the issues remaining between the parties should be resolved through continued orderly negotiations," the statement said.

The strike was the first authorized by the rubber workers since 1949. Office workers affiliated with the union struck for 44 days, however, last spring at the Akron plant.

Africa Council Hits Arrest of Dr. Moroka

The arrest Thursday of Dr. James S. Moroka, president of the African National Congress in South Africa, and foremost leader of the campaign of defiance of unjust laws, in that country was denounced today by the Council on African Affairs as "a provocative incitement to violence on the part of the Malan government."

The arrest of South Africa's major African spokesman which was preceded by jailing of numerous other African and Indian leaders and widespread police searches of their homes and offices demonstrates the urgency of speeding up the rallying of American support for the South African peoples struggle against racist and fascist tyranny," it was said.

The Council has been conducting a petition campaign in support of that struggle. The campaign was launched at an emergency conference in New York on July 24. Petitions and information on the campaign are available at the Council's offices, 53 W. 125 St.

Commenting on the present stage of the South Africa crisis, Dr. W. E. B. DuBois noted authority on African history and culture and vice-chairman on the Council of African Affairs, declared:

"I wonder if we Americans regardless of color grasp the full significance of the fact that within the space of seven weeks, since the campaign of defiance of unjust laws was launched on June 26, by African and Indians in South Africa, more than 2,000 brave men and women have courted arrest by deliberately violating the pass laws and other Jimcrow restrictions whereby South African white supremacy is maintained.

"If people could know the full story of the tremendous thing that has taken place in South Africa, I am sure they would eagerly welcome the opportunity of expressing their support through the petitions now being circulated by the Council on African Affairs.

"The very least we can do is to sign the petition and get others to sign and contribute and speedily. We must send funds without delay to aid the victims of the Malan regimes cruel racist oppression. If we cannot do that, if we will not help Africans' fight for democratic right we have all lost half the battle for democratic rights here at home."

ASK WAGE INCREASE IN WEST GERMANY

BREMEN (A.L.N.). — Fifteen thousand Bremen metal workers threatened to strike unless their employers consent to a 10 pfennig per hour wage boost and a similar increase for white collar workers.

CBS and NBC to Televis Hallinan, Mrs. Bass on Sept. 6

The Progressive Party announced yesterday that another significant victory had been won against virtual blackout that radio and television stations have tried to impose over the Party's campaign.

C. B. Baldwin, campaign director, announced that the Columbia Broadcasting System had agreed to televise the acceptance speech of Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, recently released from Federal Penitentiary at McNeill's Island, on Sept. 6, 1:30-2 p.m. EDT. The program which will also present the acceptance speech of the Progressive Party's candidate for Vice-President, Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, will be offered to all CBS television stations which did not originally carry the Party's acceptance speeches, as delivered at the time of the Progressive Party Convention, July 4-6.

The stations include all CBS television outlets on the West Coast, in the midwest, and the bulk of the networks east of the Mississippi.

CBS will carry this broadcast jointly with NBC which previously agreed to grant network time on Sept. 6.

CBS's joining with NBC's radio and television stations, will give the program one of the largest audience the Progressive Party has achieved, embracing over 180 radio stations and more than 75 television outlets.

Notables Here Press Greek Gov't to End Death Frameup

A group of Americans prominent in religion, the professions and the arts called on the Greek government yesterday to prevent a frameup military court-martial of the Greek maritime unionists due to face re-trial on Aug. 21.

In a message addressed to Greek Premier Nicolas Plastiras, the notables asserted that "the entire record of recent 'trials' demonstrates beyond question that a military court means a death sentence."

At the same time, the Council of Greek Americans announced that delegations will visit the Greek Consulate here all day Thursday, opening day of the trial, to protest the trial. "There is a job for every Greek American to do at home on that day," the Council added. "Every person interested in justice should call the Greek Consulate (Circle 7-6753) Thursday and register his or her protest against the trial." Information on the delegation, it said, is available from the Council at LO 5-9627.

The protest to Plastiras, referring to the previous trial and death sentence against Tony Ambietelos, general secretary of the Federation of Greek Maritime Unions and nine other officials who face trial again now, declared:

"In point of fact, it is generally recognized that the trial and death sentence against Ambietelos and his group is based on their unwillingness to accept a contract providing a wage cut for the seamen of Greece. We note that Greece is a major maritime country, and its shipowners are large contributors to the parties in power, and otherwise most influential."

It added: "The present government of Greece should not lightly disregard the indignation of citizens in the U.S. The undersigned urge, with all the conviction at their

command that the Greek government carry out the campaign slogans for which 90 percent of the voters cast their ballots last September; 'Forget the Past'; 'Pacification'; 'General Amnesty.' We urge, in addition, that the Greek government carry out that provision of its constitution which provides for civil judges in all trials of civilians and, specifically, that a beginning be made in this direction with the Ambietelos trial Aug. 21."

Signers of the appeal included:

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois; Rev. P. L. McChase, Las Vegas, Nev.; Prof. Edwin Berry Burgum; Elizabeth Channinell, Huntington Valley, Pa.; Rev. Charles A. Hill, Detroit; Dr. Harry F. Ward; Millard Lampell; Holland Roberts, San Francisco; Oliver S. Loud; Rev. Francis C. Capozzi, St. Josephs Episcopal Church, West Bangor, Pa.; Dr. Edward K. Barsky; Ray Lev; Rev. R. T. Royal; Howard Fast; Prof. E. R. Kolchin, Columbia University; Dr. Howard Selman; Abner Green; Rev. Frank B. Crandall, Salem, Mass.; Rockwell Kent; Rae Dalven; Bernard Baum, Adam, Mass.; Prof. Willard B. Ransom, Antioch, O.; Earl B. Dickerson, Chicago.

UE Wins 11c Hike At Magnavox

FT. WAYNE, Ind.

Following a stop-work union meeting to discuss the state of contract negotiations Magnavox Co. came through with a 7 cents raise retroactive to June 1 plus another 4 cents after next Jan. 1 and equity adjustments of 3 to 5 cents an hour.

Also was granted a company-paid family insurance plan covering life, hospitalization, medical care and a special polio coverage clause.

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Urge Protest to Woods on Rents

CHICAGO.—Tenants here faced the threat of a new blanket rent raise as Tighe Woods, National Housing Administrator, took under advisement the plea for a 10 to 15 percent rent boost for landlords voted last week by the Chicago City Council.

Approval of the rent hike was the "price" demanded by local politicians for their reluctant agreement to endorse continued controls after Sept. 30.

With not one politician in Democratic Party ranks, from Mayor

Kennelly down to "people's friend," Alderman Robert Morris (5th), speaking out against the Council's action, despite the Democrats' recent platform promise, tenants faced the danger that the increase would be granted.

Tenants leaders here warned that only a storm of protests to Washington could block the raise. The Tenants and Consumers Action Council called for petitions, wires and letters to Woods demanding that he say "No" to the aldermen's proposal.

UAW Pickets Harvester, UE Votes Strike

CHICAGO.—The issue at International Harvester was joined this week—with both the UE and the UAW-CIO battling the giant farm equipment trust for wage concessions.

The UAW-CIO Local 6 at Melrose Park went into the third week of its strike.

The 10 UE Harvester locals completed a strike vote which went about seven-to-one for a walkout.

At a meeting last Sunday of the striking Melrose Park local, president Ray Cluts indicated that management was stalling in negotiations with an eye toward developments in the UE section of the Harvester chain.

GOVERNMENT conciliators were trying early this week to get a resumption of negotiations between the company and UE. Gerald Fiedle, chairman of the UE Harvester Conference Board, declared that while his union was prepared to discuss the issues further, "there is little evidence of Harvester's willingness to bargain in good faith."

Local after local in the UE reported in heavy tallies in favor of strike action this week. The strike vote of 30,000 UE workers was ordered after the August 20 termination of the contract was followed by a collapse of negotiations.

MEANWHILE, the UAW-CIO walkout in Melrose Park remained solid in spite of a series of letters by the Harvester Company to the strikers urging them to return to work. The local issued a statement saying:

"Up to now, the company's bargaining has consisted of saying no to every issue in dispute. Up to now, the company has carried on a propaganda war, designed to break the strike. They have failed

completely."

THE LOCAL 6 strike bulletin carried this summary of the strike issues:

"Briefly, they are the company's wage-cutting campaign in the face of the highest cost of living in the history of our country. They are the speeding up of our assembly lines and the cutting of manpower on those lines.

"They are the discharging of two employees who could not keep up with the pace set, on the ground that they were not working hard enough. They are the instituting of daywork classifications at 5 to 20 cents an hour less than what is being paid for identical work in other sections of the plant. They are the question of how hard must a man work to earn his daily bread."



SEN. SPARKMAN

PROGRESSIVE PARTY WINS BALLOT OK

CHICAGO.—The Progressive Party this week filed in Springfield nominating petitions for Progressive national and state candidates carrying signatures of more than 41,600 Illinois voters. The slate which the Progressives are moving to place on the Illinois ballot is headed by Vincent Hallinan, whose release from McNeil Island Federal prison last Sunday at the completion of a six month contempt of court sentence. Charlotta Bass, Negro woman editor and publicist is

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The Progressive Party won its first battle for a place on the Illinois ballot in November when the Illinois Electoral Board accepted the nomination papers of the party. The action followed a victorious campaign by the Progressives to fulfill the rigorous conditions of the electoral law concerning petitions.

The board's sanction was only the first step for the three parties to win a place on the November ballot. Anyone can challenge the petitions until Aug. 23. Objections filed with the electoral board will be resjudged.

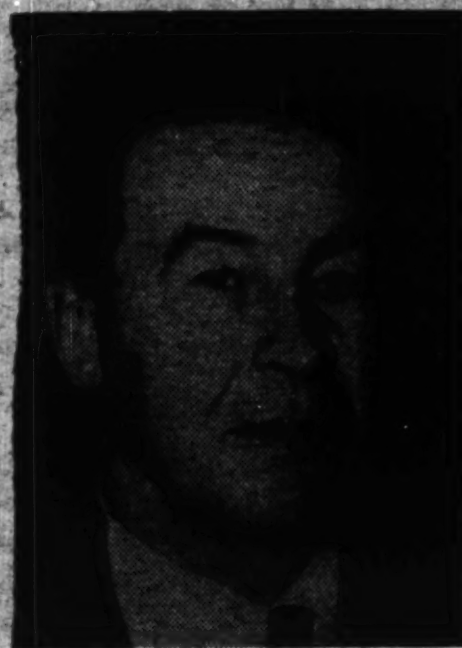
the Progressive Party nominee for Vice President.

State candidates include Robert Morris Lovett, former University of Chicago professor for governor, and Irving Meyers, Chicago labor attorney, for attorney general.

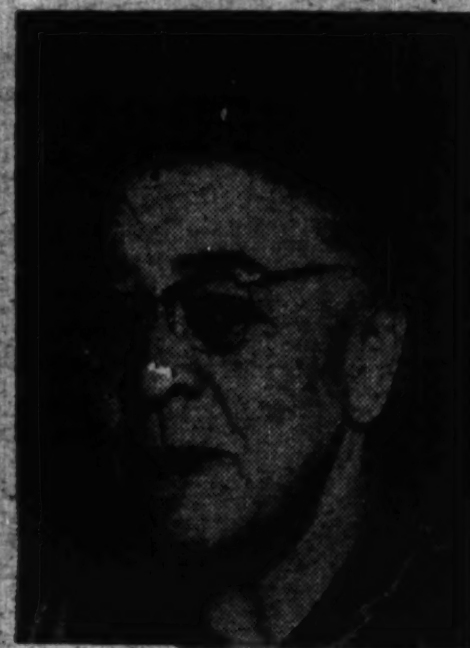
"We have established fully the basis for the certification of our party on the Illinois ballot in November," said Progressive Party State Director James H. Wishart. "The question now is the willingness of the two old parties to allow a free election in Illinois... to permit the voters a free choice of parties on Nov. 4."

"THE tens of thousands of Progressive signatures from voters in Illinois is in effect a demand on Governor Stevenson and General Eisenhower for adherence to the procedures of democracy in the Illinois election. We challenge both these candidates to trust their political fortunes to such a free election rejecting the legal machinations which were used in 1948 and 1950 to rob us of a well earned place on the ballot."

The petitions go to the State



VINCENT HALLINAN



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS

Electoral Board which is expected to act on certifying by the end of this month. The State Electoral Board now includes holders of state office for which Progressive Party candidates have filed. These officials, therefore, will be replaced in any consideration of Progressive Party petitions by Justices of the Illinois Supreme Court.

MEANWHILE, plans were going ahead for a Sept. 6 Chicago mass rally for Hallinan at Temple Hall, 330 S. Marshallfield. Admission to the 8 p.m. meeting is \$1.00. While in Chicago, Hallinan will appear with Mrs. Bass over the NBC radio and television networks. NBC, under Federal Communications Commission orders to carry the Progressive candidates' acceptance speeches, refused to carry Mrs. Hallinan's speech at the Progressive Party convention for her husband. The network postponed the broadcast until Hallinan's release from prison.

Local NBC outlets, WMAQ (radio) and WNBQ (television) state that they will carry the broadcast, though refusing as yet to tell when. At the time of the Progressive Party convention, most affiliates of the three other networks never

broadcast the acceptance speeches which the networks made available. PP leaders indicated the need for public pressure on the stations to carry the broadcast.

HALLINAN'S address at Temple Hall will be a major political speech on the 1952 election issues, his first in the midwest.

Preparations for the rally, are being made under the slogan, "Welcome to Chicago and Freedom."

Wishart urged Chicagoans to prepare a hearty greeting for the PP candidate. He called for an effective answer, especially, to the Chicago Tribune, which, he said, labelled Hallinan as a criminal while men who openly urge the cremation of tens of millions of Asian peoples in wholesale nuclear fission are hailed as true and exemplary patriots.

"Millions of Americans now know that the real crime of Vincent Hallinan has been his fight for them—his flaming courage in defense of labor, and his bold defiance of those who would bring new war to the world of the bloody twentieth century."

What Stevenson Said-- What Sparkman Did

At a press conference August 4 in Springfield, Gov. Adlai E. Stevenson said:

"I think everyone who is interested in civil rights and in the more rigid realization of equality of treatment, should feel deeply grateful to Senator Sparkman. I, personally, do."

Sparkman's civil rights record shows:

1. Voted "no" March 10, 1949 on motion to end anti-civil rights filibuster.
2. Voted "no" March 17, 1949 on bill to permit ending of filibusters by two-thirds of Senators present. Voted "no" same day on measure to bring any issue to Senate floor, by simple majority vote.

3. Voted "no" April 21, 1949 on proposal to end segregation in future federal housing projects. Spoke against anti-discrimination proposals as chairman of banking and currency subcommittee.

4. Voted "no" May 3, 1949 on amendment to prohibit states which have segregated schools from participating in a \$300 million fund for federal aid to education.

5. Voted "no" May 31, 1949 on bill to permit District of Columbia citizens to vote on proposal to end school segregation.

6. Voted "no" January 18, 1950 on three separate motions to discuss FEPC in the Senate.



GOV. STEVENSON

TENANTS REVERSE EVICTION

Stricken Family Moved Back at Cabrini

By SARA HAYDEN

CHICAGO. — Neighbors of Herbert Uteg acted quickly to move his ill and evicted family back into their home at 531 Walton St., in the Cabrini Housing Project on the near North Side.

The plight of the Utegs was noted by Charles McCord, who lives just across the court of the family. When he saw their furniture on the lawn, he speed-

ily mobilized other neighbors and an aid committee was formed.

McCord put a loud speaker on his car and drove around explaining the matter to nearby residents. Neighborhood women, Negro and white, joined in the canvassing, and by 11 p.m. that night, \$165 was raised.

Almost all the members of

the family are ill, Mrs. Uteg, is a victim of polio, and Billy D, has a heart condition. There are two other children, Arthur 4, and Betty 14.

Mr. Uteg, had suffered an industrial accident while at work about six weeks ago, when a crane hit him on the head. He has a brain injury and is subject to fainting spells and cannot work. While waiting to be mov-

ed back into his flat, he lapsed into a coma several times.

Mr. Uteg was expecting a settlement from the accident, and the Chicago Housing Authority knew he was to get the settlement, yet they went ahead with the eviction on grounds of non-payment of rent.

The response of the neighbors, and even the young children and teen-agers, in raising

Illinois

the money and even in moving back the furniture was a stirring example of community solidarity.

One five-year-old youngster took two cents from his shoe and added it to the growing fund. A neighbor gave every cent she had in her home, emptying her sugar bowl.

Teenager Alberta Tomasbell summed up the feeling of all the neighbors when she said, "I think they are going to make up the money they need, but if they don't as long as the Utegs are here in the project there would be a place for them to stay."

LOW MINE WAGES TO BE KEY CONTRACT ISSUE

By CARL HIRSCH

CHICAGO.—Illinois coal miners are out to get a big boost in wages this year—and their pay stubs tell why. The Illinois coal fields are in the grip of deeper poverty than at any time since the war. Working miners are not bringing home enough to live on. And there are thousands not "lucky" enough to be working.

THE LATEST U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin shows this fact about miners' wages in Illinois:

The average weekly earnings (for June, 1952) were \$58.18. And that's gross wages, not take-home.

Even that represents an increase over the previous month, when the average gross pay for Illinois coal diggers was \$53.16 a week.

Mine pay checks in Illinois have been in a sharp decline. The June, 1952 figure of \$58.18 compares with \$67.82 in June of 1951.

ALL that adds up to an explosive situation in the mines this fall and winter. The mood across the Illinois coalfields is grim and tough. And the miners impatiently greeted John L. Lewis' recent termination-of-contract notice to the operators.

"This has been my worst year since I've been in the mines," one newlywed miner in Royaltown declared, "I was making more money in the Marines."

IT'S hard to get Illinois miners to talk about anything else but the one issue of wages—although, Lord knows, there are plenty of other grievances and needs.

The mining towns have a depressed look. Even some of the bigger one, like West Frankfort, are virtually "ghost towns." Economic conditions are tilted down-

ward by the low wage levels, and even more by the large number of unemployed.

The government's latest chart shows a 14 percent drop in mine employment in Illinois in the last year. Thousands are on unemployment compensation and even more are on relief.

THE national mine picture is bad, although it is somewhat worse in Illinois. This week's U. S. News and World Report stated:

"Miners, as individuals, have had a lean year. Their earnings are down from a year ago, and many have been laid off. The work week in many mines is limited to three days. . . . While miners are averaging \$7 less than a year ago, the average manufacturing worker is earning \$2 a week more."

THE paradox is that miners this fall will have to buck not only the hard-rock attitude of the employers but the wage freeze as well. Although their weekly wages are low, the Wage Stabilization Board figures that the hourly rate

is "high" and that that miners are not entitled to even one cent an hour in cash.

"Sure we're working less," remarked one Macoupin County miner, "but we're living the same number of hours a week as ever—or trying to."

By the time the coal contract expires next month, Illinois miners say they'll be ready to strike, if necessary. And conditions here being what they are, it's unlikely that either the companies or the government are going to stop them from winning the kind of big wage boost they need.

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The Worker

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Editor: CARL HIRSCH.

CIO to Review Taft-Hartley Act On Tuesday Night Video Series

CHICAGO.—"Taft-Hartley—A Stacked Law" will be the topic of the next of the CIO television program series on Tuesday night, Aug. 26, at 10:45 p.m. over WBKB Channel 4. This is one in the 13-week TV series sponsored by the CIO in this region, entitled "Issues of the Day."



THIS IS ONE of the amazing animal acts in the film, "In the Circus Arena," now in its second week at the Cinema Annex, Madison and Kedzie, in Chicago. The film shows some of the best Soviet and Chinese circus acts.

CANCEL CUBA SUGAR STRIKE
HAVANA (ALN).—Leaders of the Natl. Federation of Sugar Workers cancelled plans for a general strike after the government met their demands for im-

mediate payment of the 1952 sugar overproduction bonus.

5 Years of T-H Shows Basis For Labor's Joint Repeal Fight

CHICAGO. — It was the 100-year-old Chicago Typographical Union No. 16 which first felt the impact of the Taft-Hartley Act. That was five years ago, when the typesetters opened their bitter 22-month strike against the six Chicago daily newspapers.

"Today all of America knows that this law is labor's crown of thorns," said Charles A. Semple, secretary-treasurer of typographical union, this week.

The typesetters, victimized by T-H injunctions and costly litigation, have never paused in their fight to wipe the anti-labor law off the books.

"This vicious law must be repealed," Semple declared, "and we've carried this fight to Congress in every session since it was passed."

THERE's hardly a union in the Chicago area that doesn't carry the scars of Taft-Hartleyism. They range from the small AFL Glazier's Union, which is currently fighting a Taft-Hartley injunction, to the giant CIO United Packinghouse Workers, which was hit by an Armour & Co. \$2½ million lawsuit early this year.

Ray Madden, regional director of the Taft-Hartley labor board, reported that the board is now "busier than ever" with injunction suits and so-called "sec-

ondary boycott" cases against unions here.

Labor's case against the Taft-Hartley board is spelled out in detail by UE here in the following three cases:

- At Stewart-Warner, the union was "counted out" in a T-H board-conducted election in which there were more ballots cast than there were eligible workers in the plant.

- At Sunbeam, the board upheld the firing of the union leadership in the plant on the company's "suspicion" that they were communists.

- At the strike-bound Belmont radio plant, 85 percent of the workers were disqualified from voting in a T-H board election on the basis that "strikers are not eligible," thus settling the representation issue among the handful of non-strikers inside the plant.

SAID Ernest DeMaio, UE district director: "Our motto has become: Fight unceasingly for Taft-Hartley repeal — and meanwhile rely on your own strength in the shop."

Labor here is united in its animosity to the Taft-Hartley Act, which has had a crippling effect on the entire range of unions from the most conservative to the most militant.

A survey here showed this unanimous reaction from the United Mine Workers, who have been

staggering fines under the act, from Chicago building tradesmen, who have forbidden to pool their strength by the Taft-Hartley Law, from the CIO and independent unions, whose efforts at organizing and improving conditions in the shops have been hampered by the act.

ON LABOR DAY 1947, more than 100,000 Chicago unionists packed huge Soldier's Field in the greatest labor demonstration ever held here.

The keynote was joint labor political action for repeal of the Taft-Hartley, for the defeat of those congressmen who voted for it, for support of only those candidates who favor repeal.

Labor here has thrown its weight against the Taft-Hartley Act into the recent Chicago conventions of the Republican and Democratic Parties — only to find that both parties have nominated opposed to T-H repeal.

Said Sidney L. Ordower, secretary of the Chicago Council for Labor Unity, "Five years of Taft-Hartleyism, five years of broken promises to labor that the law will be repealed should be enough make the trade unions forget their other differences in this common fight. It's time for a showing of labor's joint political strength on the one issue of Taft-Hartley re-

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NOW showing at the Cinema Annex Theatre, Kedzie and Madison: "In the Circus Arena," Soviet and Chinese artists under the "big top."

NEAR NORTH SIDE honors Charles Alexander with a buffet and dance. Collins Inn, 305 W. Oak St., Saturday, Sept. 13, 12-13 includes supper at 8:30 p.m., dancing and entertainment 10 p.m. Oscar Brown Jr., master of ceremonies.

FRONTIER the "Pittsburgh Pattern" of American folk art. Rally to free Steve Nelson. Friday, Sept. 19, 8:00 p.m., People's Auditorium, 2427 W. Chicago Ave. Speakers: Peggy Dennis, wife of Smith Act Victim; Earl Warren, first political prisoner of the cold war. Admission 16 cents. Auspices: CIO, Veterans of Lincoln Brigade, Smith Act Victims Amnest/ Committee.

HOLD open Sat. Night, Sept. 21, Pres. Smith's "Pittsburgh Pattern" of American folk art. Rally to free Steve Nelson. Friday, Sept. 19, 8:00 p.m., People's Auditorium, 2427 W. Chicago Ave. Speakers: Peggy Dennis, wife of Smith Act Victim; Earl Warren, first political prisoner of the cold war. Admission 16 cents. Auspices: CIO, Veterans of Lincoln Brigade, Smith Act Victims Amnest/ Committee.

Is Pentagon Using Napalm Against Civilians in Korea?

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

FIRST-HAND reports by American correspondents as well as official communiques in Korea give the lie to the government-inspired effort in Tuesday's New York Times to play down the use of jellied gasoline (napalm) bombs to bring horrible, flaming death to Korean civilians. The article by Times writer Austin Stevens based on statements by Gen. Nathan Twining, acting Chief of Staff of the Air Force sought to cast doubt on the accuracy of such reports by pretending that they appeared exclusively in this coun-

KOREANS APPEAL TO WORLD TO HALT NAPALM BOMBINGS

The North Korean radio yesterday broadcast an appeal to "the peoples of the world" to halt the bombings by U. S. and other planes which it called "barbaric." The broadcast was reported in press association dispatches from Tokio.

The appeal by the Pyongyang radio came scarcely a day after Superforts dropped 140 tons of bombs in a destructive raid on a North Korean area just south of the Chinese border.

In its appeal against the bombings, the Koreans included a demand that the use of napalm, or jellied gasoline, be halted by the U. S.

The radio message was sponsored by the "Fatherland Unifications Peoples Front."

try in the Daily Worker. The fact is that the Daily Worker, with no correspondent of its own in Korea, found—and quoted—its first and most damning account of the use of jellied gasoline against Korean civilians in the New York Times itself!

Here, exactly as it appeared in the New York Times in February, 1951, is George Barrett's eyewitness picture of this horror:

"A napalm raid hit the village three or four days ago when the Chinese were holding up the advance, and nowhere in the village have they buried the dead because there is nobody left to do so. This correspondent came across one old woman, the only one who seemed to be left alive, dazedly hanging up some clothes in a

blackened courtyard filled with the bodies of four members of her family.

"The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept the exact postures they had held when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalog crayoned at Mail Order No. 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket-coral.' There must be almost 200 dead in the tiny hamlet."

But not every Korean victim of jellied gasoline was "strangely unmarked." Add to the Times' report that of the correspondent for the British government's official radio network—Rene Cutforth of the British Broadcasting Co. (BBC).

Writing in his book, "Korean Reporter" (Wingate, London, 1952) of "hundreds of villages reduced to ashes which I had personally seen . . ." the BBC correspondent described as follows the Korean victim of napalm bombing seen at a British field hospital:

"In front of us, a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rags, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. A Korean woman by his side began to speak, and the interpreter said: 'He has to stand, sir, cannot sit or lie.'"

"He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like crackling which broke easily."

Clearly inspired in Washington, and motivated by fears concerning world-wide condemnation of the effect on Korea civilians of jellied gasoline, the Times article quoted Gen. Twining as saying:

"The United Nations air forces in Korea have never employed napalm against civilians."

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, in Great Britain, in a diocesan message delivered April 27, 1951, said of the use of jellied gasoline bombs on Korea:

"It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering. It burns up all life and buildings over a wide area and there is little possibility of escape for man or animal."

"Christians should demand the outlawing of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range, whether soldier, civilian, man, woman or child."

It is believed that the Times article, was motivated by Washington's fear that the world-wide awareness of the use of the terror weapon napalm, in Korea might deepen doubts about the sincerity of the denials about germ war.

The Times article itself hinted at fears that the evidence about the use of napalm in Korea may be brought before the United Nations, whose General Assembly is to convene next month.

(Continued on Page 6)

Africa Coming Under Sway of US Imperialism

(By Allied Labor News)

AMERICAN BUSINESS interests are gaining an increasingly dominant role in South Africa; now the scene of a sweeping people's movement against the white supremacy laws of the Malan government.

Although South Africa became an independent self-governing British dominion in 1931, an analysis by the Council on African Affairs here showed that since world war II it has been increasingly becoming an economic ward of the U. S.

In 1946 a New York banking group, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Lazard Freres & Co., reflecting Rockefeller interests, formed a big capital merger with British-South African interests. This investment control was expanded in 1947, covering extensive mining properties and over 100 South African industrial companies. Time magazine described this operation as "the first big beachhead of American capital in South Africa." In 1948 the same U. S. interests, through the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., joined with the Texas Oil Co. in starting the manufacture of oil from coal in South Africa.

MORGAN INTERESTS occupy a dominating position in South African gold and copper mining, according to the CAA analysis which appeared in the publication, Spotlight. Some of the mines, under the indirect control of Morgan, are engaged in processing gold ore waste for the extraction of uranium to be sent to the U. S. Through the Anglo-African Corp., a holding company, control has been acquired over more than 40 South African and Rhodesian companies, including diamond mines and new gold mining properties in the Orange Free State.

Examples of the Morgan-controlled properties are the O'Kiep Copper Co., Ltd., in South Africa and Tsumeb Mines in South West Africa. Direct control and development of these properties are shared by the Newmont Mining Co. and the American Metal Co. The wages of African workers average 13c an hour at O'Kiep; 50c a day at Tsumeb. With this cheap labor, Newmont and American Metal together garnered from these two properties an income of well over \$1 million, before taxes, in 1950.

Also operating in South Africa are American Intl. Nickel Corp. (Morgan-Rockefeller) and Kennecott Copper Corp. (Morgan-Guggenheim). The latter has since 1949 provided or underwritten investments of over \$15.5 million in Orange Free State gold mine operations.

OTHER AMERICAN business interests whose subsidiary companies share in exploiting South Africa's resources and labor are Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum, Standard Vacuum and the Aluminum Co. of America. Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Studebaker have all expanded their plants or built new ones in South Africa since 1948. Goodyear, General Tire, Firestone and U. S. Rubber as well as Intl. Harvester, American Cyanamide, General Electric, General Foods, Kellogg Co., Coca Cola and Masonite Corp. have investments in South Africa.

SINCE 1948, with the concentration on U. S. strategic stockpiles, has come the demand for immense quantities of South African manganese ore (250,000 tons contracted for in 1949-50) and uranium, supplementing that from the Belgian Congo, America's major source of supply.

Soviet State Bears All Social Insurance Costs

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

THE NEW BUILDING of Moscow University and the Trade Union headquarters stand together on the Lenin Hills, the one crowning its heights, the other on the southern slopes. It reminded me of the way student and factory worker march in parallel lines through the Red Square on the great national holidays, inseparable partners in Soviet life.

I had come to the Trade Union Council to enquire what social insurance provisions are taken in the Soviet Union for ageing workers, for those who retire as for those who wish to continue at work.

"In the first place, you must understand that in the USSR all expenses connected with social insurance are borne by the state. The worker's right to pensions giving him security in his old age are inalienable whether he decides to retire or not," we were told by an official of the Social Insurance department.

"IF THE WORKER wants to continue at work his old-age pension is paid to him by the trade union committee of his place of employment out of the social insurance fund, and he receives the pension in addition to his wages or salary. If he retires he receives his pension from the agency of the Ministry of Social Maintenance in his locality.

"In the USSR," continued the trade union official, "all workers are entitled to old-age pension on reaching the age of sixty and after having worked 25 years (for women the age is 55 and the period of work 20 years). Workers in the coal, metallurgical and

chemical industries, transport workers, teachers, doctors, postal workers and those in a number of other branches of national economy are entitled to pensions somewhat earlier.

"THESE PENSIONS are established according to the average monthly wage or salary of the last 12 months of employment. For example, pensions are paid to persons in the education system upon completion of 25 years service irrespective of age. Such pensions amount to 40 percent of their salary during the 25th year, and, I repeat, the pensioner forfeits nothing if he decides to go on working, getting full salary plus pension."

We were curious to know whether arrangements were made to enable ageing workers to requalify for lighter work more suitable for their powers.

"The idea of throwing old workers out of employment because they are not up to their jobs is quiet foreign to our entire conception of society," we were told. "In other words nobody becomes redundant because of old age. Whether he (or she) retires is entirely his own business."

THE SPEAKER then described how for ageing workers as for those partially incapacitated by ill-health but desiring to continue to work at their place of employment, a law operated that obliged the managements to transfer them to lighter or part-time work. During the re-training period the trade union made up the difference in earnings out of the social insurance fund.

"But I want to understand," the



Pension and full wages are drawn by A. Borisov (above), textile worker famous in the Soviet Union for his production methods. He has worked 51 years in the industry.



Health care is given on the job. Here a worker gets dental work.

official said, "that once he has reached pensionable age, whether it be fifty or sixty, or, in some cases such as teachers, veterinary workers or doctors some years younger depending on the length of service, the workers is entirely free to retire on his pension. Nobody can be forced to quit just because he is getting a pension."

The social insurance system ad-

Yards Workers 'Biding Time' On Showdown

CHICAGO. — While the packinghouses operated this week without a union contract, workers made it clear that the fight for a substantial wage increase is only beginning.

There was a momentary lull in the strikes and stoppages which hit the stockyards across the country after the contracts expired on Aug. 11. However, the packinghouse union locals were biding their time in building their wage fight up to a climax.

"In our own good time we'll give the packers the kind of battle they are evidently itching for," a union leader here declared.

WHILE NEGOTIATIONS were still in progress between the packers and the two big unions in the industry, there was no sign of progress.

Between the 30-cent wage hike demand of the CIO United Packinghouse Workers and the few cents on fringe issues offered by the packers, there was a huge gap which will obviously not be filled by conciliation or even by the kind of price increase the packers hope to get from the government.

The companies' "best offer" was a series of fractional concessions on non-wage items, totalling up to a four-cent "package."

RULED OUT of consideration by the meat trust was a general wage increase, a cost-of-living bonus, adequate insurance of a genuine fair employment policy.

The only significant concession offered the Armour workers was a pension plan which was considered inadequate. The UPWA even challenged the company's claim that this plan was worth 3½ cents.

When the UPWA asked if the company is willing to bind itself to put at least 3½ cents into the

yearly pension fund, the company refused.

THE entire strategy of the packers, presented jointly by the so-called "Big Four," was aimed at forcing a showdown in Mid-August, at a time when meat inventories are at a seasonable high and production is at a low ebb.

The packers flatly refused an offer by the UPWA to extend the present contract an additional 30 or 60 days.

A statement by the union declared:

"Obviously the company wants to provoke trouble. We can only guess whether the Meat Trust is anxious to follow the steel companies in the tactic of provoking a strike in order to maneuver for price increases, or whether they want to use a strike as a means of enabling the companies to put a new market-squeeze on the farmers."

THE UPWA PLEDGED to do everything in its power "to prevent the companies from victimizing the farmers or the consuming public."

The packinghouse workers have made it clear that they are not going to be forced into an unfavorable contract on the company's terms. That may mean that the showdown will come in 30 to 60 days, at a time when the stock run is reaching a peak.

Meanwhile, the workers are not bound to any contract restrictions on the right to strike, conduct stoppages or slowdowns.

"The company wants it that way," the union declared. "We think it will regret that choice."

12 Readers Show What You Can Do on Subs

While 12 readers of The Worker pledged to spearhead the summer subscription drive meet this Sunday to plan further action with 83 subs to their credit at press time, the need is for action by all Worker supporters to build the paper's circulation.

Only 85 other subscriptions have been recorded in the campaign to bring the truth about the 1952 elections to the people and build the workingclass press. Seventy-five Illinois Worker subs are in out of a goal of 500; eight Daily Worker subs out of 100

and 35 bundle subs to the Illinois Worker out of 100.

Thomas Selby on Chicago's Southeast Side leads with 21 subs. Manuel Sommers on Lake Street has seven, Jane Lucy in Rogers Park seven, and Elliot Helock has turned in eight.

Kingsburys Bring First-Hand Account of World Peace Fight

CHICAGO.—An elderly American couple newly returned from a 12-month tour of Europe, the Soviet Union and China, brought a stirring message of peace to Chicago audience this week.

Dr. John A. Kingsbury, 75-year old physician famed for his promotion of public health movements in the United States, and his wife, Mabel, former school teacher, speaking at a number of meetings in this city, told their listeners:

"The Soviet and Chinese people are working and building for peace. They call on Americans to join them in demanding that the shooting in Korea be halted, and that lasting peace begin immediately."

"WE TRAVELLED 7,000 miles. Nowhere did we see atom-bomb drills, nor any sign of preparation for war. We saw a new 36-story university building being erected in Moscow. Would a people expecting war build skyscrapers?"

The Chinese people, carving a new world for themselves from the land ravaged by Chiang Kai-shek, had a similar message, he said.

They told the Kingsburys: "Let us build peaceful trade between our two nations. Let us live in peace."

TRAVELLING from Moscow to Siberia, they reported they saw no sign of "slave labor camps," but did witness the construction of modern housing, factories and schools.

Mrs. Kingsbury concluded her report to an audience at Chopin Center, on the near North Side, last Friday evening, with the comment: "An old prayer which we

have all said often sums up how I feel about the things I saw in the Soviet Union." She quoted the final words of the Lord's Prayer: "Thy Kingdom come, Thy Will be done, on Earth as it is in Heaven."

In addition to the Chopin Center meeting, the Kingsburys spoke at Metropolitan Community Church on the South Side, and at a number of smaller gatherings.

THE DOCTOR, who is chair-

man of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship, also spoke on a nation-wide television program shortly after his arrival in Chicago.

Despite frantic efforts by TV news commentator Austin Kiplinger to block his remarks with provocative interruptions, he succeeded in conveying to TV audiences the peace message of the Soviet and Chinese peoples.

Set Up Midwest Council to Fight For New Trial in Rosenberg Case

CHICAGO.—A Midwest parley on the Rosenberg Case here last week-end resulted in these actions in behalf of the Jewish couple who face electrocution on frameup charges unless they are granted a new trial:

1. A heightened campaign to compel the Supreme Court to order a complete review of the case.

2. A plan for a nationwide "Rosenberg Case Week", with demonstrative actions in scores of communities.

3. An appeal to take Mrs. Ethel Rosenberg out of the death house at Sing Sing and to make it possible for her to be with her two children.

4. The establishment of a Midwest Council on the Rosenberg Case to coordinate and stimulate activities around the case in this region.

THESE ACTIONS were proposed at a conference on Sun-

day in the Fine Arts Building, following a mass rally on Saturday night of close to 300 people.

Dramatic highlight of the parley was a message from the imprisoned Rosenbergs to the delegates, in which they said, "Remember, we have no second chance."

"What you do now will decide whether we will be alive this Christmas."

JO COLLIER, secretary of the Chicago Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, called for the securing of 40,000 signatures from the Midwest on a petition urging a new trial.

The conference and the mass meeting heard the plea of Rabbi Abraham Cronbach, noted educator, for broad action to free the Rosenbergs. Other speakers were Robert Herbin, fur and leather union leader, Prof. Robert Moss Lovett, Rabbi Burr Yampol. Chairman was the novelist, Nelson Algren.

David Allman, secretary of the national committee on the Rosenberg Case, called for broad action, "uniting those who see the anti-Semitic nature of this frameup as well as those who refuse to believe that any anti-Semitism is involved."

Delegates from five states set up the Midwest council, with headquarters in Chicago at 946 N. Clark St. The parley heard reports on activity around the case from Ohio, Missouri, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan and Illinois.

No Let-Up in West Side Job Fight on Jimcrow

By PAT RICHARDS

CHICAGO.—The Madison Street Business Men's Association never planned it that way—but every Saturday morning, rain or shine, shoppers on this busy West Side thoroughfare can find their bearings by an infallible landmark—an all-day picketline on the 2300 block whose slogans on colorful banners sum up the demand for: "FEPC HERE AND NOW!"

The story of this picketline battle and its victories, which is galvanizing a whole community behind the West Side Negro Labor Council's crusade for skilled jobs for Negro workers, began three months ago.

A small group of West Siders, fed up with spending their money in jimcrow stores, and inspired by the nationwide program for 100,000 new, skilled jobs for Negro workers launched by the National Negro Labor Council, decided to tackle the Madison Street merchants whose trade came mainly from the Negro people.

FIRST they sent delegations to talk with the store managers, and then one Saturday in May a picketline made its appearance in front of the Woolworth store at 2333 W. Madison.

Within hours after the picket-

line had started it knew that behind them was the strength of an army! Passersby stopped to encourage and cheer them on. One ventured to ask if he could join the line—and soon the volunteers almost equalled the "regulars" in numbers.

The picketline continued, one Saturday after the next. Its numbers kept growing. Police attempts to intimidate and disperse the marchers withered before their determination.

TODAY, Maybrook Clothing Store at 2358 W. Madison, employs three Negro salespersons and a Negro cashier! Tobias Men's Wear, nearby, has a Negro salesman.

A shoe store down the street has hired a Negro woman as cashier. An insurance company on the block has employed its first Negro office worker. A plastic plating firm in the vicinity has placed two Negro women in its office.

Earl Abel, executive secretary of the West Side Negro Labor Council, is modest about the credit due his organization.

"It was the solidarity of the people that won these victories," he declares. "There are new faces at every picketline; new members of the Council at every

meeting."

OUT of the solidarity Abel talks about has grown a new alliance on the near West Side, gathering up civic, church and women's groups. Members of the West Side Ministers' Alliance have joined delegations to store owners.

Thirty-five churchmen recently sent a joint appeal to Sears, Roebuck & Company, backing up the demand that the giant mail order firm hire Negro sales and office workers. Pulpits have been turned over to Council speakers, to acquaint churchgoers with the campaign.

Latest project of the ministers, reported Mr. Abel, is a pool of names from among parishioners who seek skilled jobs. When an employer uses the stock excuse: "I can't find the right type for skilled work" the Council is ready with names and addresses to relieve his dilemma.

CHIEF TARGET of the West Siders' job campaign remains the Madison Street branch of the dime-store empire.

"Woolworth's business is down 70 percent since our picketlines began," Abel said, adding, "We'll stay there until they give in—or get out."

Important Announcement

Your opportunity to get an history book at the pre-publication price of \$3.50 instead of the regular price of \$6.00 has been extended to September 15.

"History of the Communist Party of the U. S."

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

Order it now at
Modern Book Store
64 W. RANDOLPH, Room 914
DE 2-6333

Unions, Progressives Act to Keep Rent Controls

DETROIT.—A united labor movement backed by political action group, tenants organizations and the support of 300,000 tenants who come under rent control, is waging a bitter fight with the Common Council to keep rent control here. Mayor Cobo's Housing Commission refused to take a stand on the maintenance of rent control.

The AFL and CIO county organizations in Detroit said they will seek the intervention of the Federal government if the majority of the real estate-controlled city councilmen vote to abolish rent controls.

Meanwhile the Progressive Party of Michigan has launched a petition campaign calling for the extension of rent controls.

Petitions can be obtained at

the PP office on the third floor, 1442 Griswold St., Detroit.

The Citywide Committee to Keep Rent Control made up of delegates from housing projects, the Downtown Tenants Council, the Progressive Party and other groups prepared to issue a leaflet to the 300,000 families living under rent control.

The leaflet informs the tenants if rent controls are allowed to be

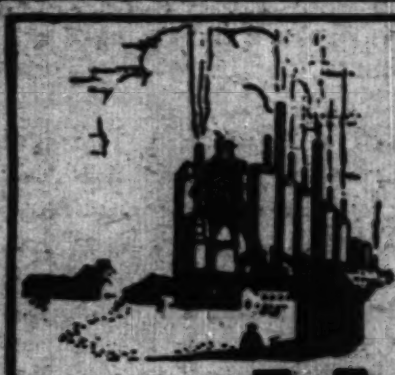
lifted, through no pressure or demands for its retention on City Hall, then average rent increase of 53 percent can be expected.

There are 45,000 Negro families who already are paying excessive rents. In many cases for slum houses. Also any landlord will have the right to evict tenants for "no cause" if rent control is abolished.

Frank X. Martel, president of the Wayne County AFL said, "I am sure Council will extend rent controls. I cannot believe a group representing the citizens of Detroit would be so stupid as to let landlords gouge the public."

Similar statements came from Finley Allen, secretary, AFL Building Trades Council and Al Barbour, secretary, CIO Council.

'Why This Useless War?' Youth Ask



Michigan
edition

The Worker

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DETROIT.—"Teenager Asks If Korean War Is Continued to Prolong Prosperity," was the headline over the Detroit Free Press letter column on Aug. 6. On Aug. 12 the headline read: "Girl's Letter on War Prosperity is Praised; Stirs Cries for Peace."

"My brother is in Korea," wrote the 18-year-old Birmingham girl. In a year or so all the boys I have known most of my life, the adolescents of yesterday, will be drafted and sent away, not to protect their own home shores, but to engage in ghastly, useless, bloody war to enable this nation to balance the economy! . . .

"When they are shackled at every turn and rebuked in attempts to successfully end the war, one cannot blame them for wondering if it is actually the freedom of

their shores for which they are enduring the ghastly horror of war, or the private interests of many of their selfish fellow countrymen."

Six days after this moving letter appears, the Free Press devoted its letter column to a sampling of the many letters which must have been received in reply.

One underlined the Teenager's attack on "worship at the altar of prosperity." Another told her: "The sinister powers that are fast ruining our country do not want the war to end. They are making easy money and what is it to them if you have to die?"

A "rebellious father," with one son killed in war and two to go, cried out: "How long must we accept the dictates of a few politicians, international bankers, muni-

cipations makers, etc.? How long must we not only pay the bill but sacrifice our dearest possessions, our sons? Is there no one to lead us to the light?"

Letter writer Mildred Franklin offered a solution: "I believe we, the people, can still bring an end to the war in Korea, and prevent World War III, the A-Bomb war."

"I believe we can have peace by agreement with other nations, a peace on which our young people can build a better life."

The Michigan Council for Peace is circulating a summary of its program which proposes the following actions for the immediate period:

"Question all candidates on every level and support only those who are sincere in their stand for peace."

"Adopt as an integral part of the peace fight, the specific struggle for full citizenship of the Negro people. Speak with words and action against every sign of race prejudice."

"Take immediate steps to fulfill the quota of 100,000 signatures on the world wide petition campaign for a peace agreement between the five great powers."

"Protest the enacting of those laws which restrict our liberties—Taft-Hartley Act, Smith Act, McCarran Act and the Michigan Trucks Bill."

"Recognize the important part our children can play in our peace work; encourage and guide them in all such activities. Take our peace appeals into PTA and Child Study groups."

"Fight and stop the propaganda that is specifically assigned to brutalize and militarize the youth of our country by means of comic books, radio and television, bomb drills, movies and blood-typing."

High point of this month's peace schedule is a picnic sponsored by the Peace Council this Sunday, Aug. 24, 12 noon to 2 a.m. at Spring Hill Farm, 9700 Hamlin Rd. (22 Mile and Ryan), Utica.

Welcome Home

George W. Crockett, Jr., will be released from Federal Correction prison in Kentucky, Saturday, Aug. 23.

Unity Forces Win More at Ford Local 600, Officer Elections Set for Sept. 9, 10, 11

DEARBORN.—Anti-administrator forces gathered into the Unity Coalition in Ford Local 600 of the CIO Auto Union keep racking up gains in building unit elections. Latest was the Tool and Die election where incumbent left wing president John Orr polled 1,842 votes to his opponent William Poef's 892.

Orr carried his entire slate in with him. Meanwhile preparation for the local officers election on Sept. 9, 10 and 11 were under way. The four top officers, Carl Stellato, president; Pat Rice, vice president; William Hood, recording secretary and W. C. Grant, financial secretary, have let it be known that they are running as a team against any opponents the Reuther camp may pick. Also 218 delegates to the union's General Council will be picked.

It is reported that a Reuther caucus picked Edgar Lee for president, Joe Berry or Jim Mooney, for vice president; Paul Good, financial secretary and Al Moore

for recording secretary. Unofficial and uncompleted tallies of the elections for building officers show that Reuther won the Miscellaneous, 1,083 working; Transportation, 1,220; Ford Central Depot, 510; and Glass Plant, 973.

The Unity coalition states that it has won the offices of or is expected to in a few remaining runoffs in the following buildings: Axle, 1,498; Dearborn Assembly, 3,795; Casting, 1,082; Dearborn Iron Foundry, 8,770; Dearborn

Stamping, 5,550; Frame and Cold Heading, 2,149; Lincoln Mercury, 328; Maintenance, 7,402; Motor, 7,121; Rolling Mill, 2,295; Tool and Die, 4,701; Dearborn Specialty Foundry.

In the Dearborn Engine, Plastic, and Production Foundry there is runoff.

The Ford company has also participated in these decisive elections. They saw to it during almost all the three months of elections that constant layoffs oc-

curred hoping to discourage thousands of workers from coming to the local union to vote.

Now as the elections in the buildings end, headlines tell the Ford workers that 60,000 are returning to work. One progressive leader commented, "They will work them probably up until the local officers elections and then the company will again be 'short of steel' and lay off thousands of our members vainly trying again to cut into our progressive vote."

Seek to Break Airline Jimcrow

DETROIT.—The Detroit Negro Labor Council announced through Joe Morgan its president that it is opening a campaign to break Jimcrow in the major airlines. The local campaign is part of the campaign of the National Negro Labor Council involving the American Airlines.

The Negro Labor Council will be taking on the largest domestic representative of the airline indus-

try and one of the "foremost government subsidized monopolies."

The airline fight will center around the following categories of employment which according to the Council have been barred to Negroes from the very inception of air travel in the United States: 1. Pilot, co-pilot; 2. Aviators, flight engineers; 3. Purser, stewardess, or steward; 4. Meteorologist; 5. Dispatcher; 6. Mechanic; 7. Office

employees.

The Council is requesting all young men and women who have experience in the above categories to contact the Council office, in person at 410 E. Warren, Room 207, or call TE 1-8912. On the stewardess jobs, which the Council will place special emphasis, the requirements are age, 18-26; education, 2 years of college or its equivalent in business college.

Negro-Labor Unity for Peace, Civil Rights Is PP Theme

FLINT, Mich.—Delegates from 20 Michigan cities and areas Saturday selected a ticket of candidates of the Progressive Party, endorsed its national candidates, Vincent Hallinan for President, Mrs. Charlotta Bass, for Vice-President, and made the keynote of their deliberations Negro-labor unity in the fight for peace.

Negro-labor unity and the fight for peace was evident by the selection of a Negro mother of a Korean veteran to run for Secretary of State, Mrs. Virginia Glenn of Grand Rapids and Richard Fox, AFL carpenter from Lansing, to run for State Treasurer.

Fox saw six years of service during World War II with the amphibious Coast Guard in three theatres, North Africa, Sicily, and the Mid-Pacific. He has six battle stars.

themselves to accepting a hand-picked group of candidates and conducting business as usual, PP delegates from unions, farms, community, mass organizations, native and foreign born, Negro and white, men and women, the eldest 74 and the young ones in their teens, hammered out in full debate the PP campaign program and slates.

Hottest debate was around whether the PP should run a candidate for Governor. In the race are incumbent G. Mennen Williams (D) and Freddy Alger (R). Organized labor and the Negro people in the mass are expected to vote for Williams, and there is wide dissatisfaction with his failure to get things done for the working people.

Jerome Shore, PP State chairman, Speakers Art McPhaul, secretary Civil Rights Congress, Ralph

pointed up the need to make the main concentration and vote for the candidacies of Hallinan and Bass—peace and civil rights—which will be a measure all over the nation as well as in Michigan of the people's desires. This, they said made it imperative that the Progressive Party could not be isolated from the main stream of labor and the Negro people.

Also the PP convention decided that it would not run a candidate for U. S. Senator where Blair Moody, incumbent, is running for re-election against the fascist-minded member of the House Un-American gang, Congressman Potter, who like Alger is backed by the auto trusts and their millions. The PP convention soberly estimated their responsibilities in the situation and decided that they would seek to bring their program and peace candidates to the rank

and-file voters in this crucial election. The convention overwhelmingly voted for that policy, while giving no endorsement or running any candidates against Williams or Moody.

The candidates of the Michigan Progressive Party in the 1952 elections are:

PRESIDENT, Vincent Hallinan. VICE-PRESIDENT, Charlotta Bass.

SECRETARY OF STATE, Mrs. Virginia Glenn.

STATE TREASURER, Richard Fox.

STATE SUPREME COURT, Morton H. Eden.

1st Congressional District—Adam Kujtkowski.

2nd Congressional District—David R. Luce.

5th Congressional District—William Glenn.

10th Congressional District—

Margaret Nowak. 18th Congressional District—Dwight Todd.

For STATE SENATE:

21st Senatorial—Doris Lampley.

12th Senatorial—Professor John Sheppard.

1st Senatorial—Margaret Josephine Wells.

STATE LEGISLATURE

1st District (Detroit)—Angelo Dictos.

Ben Keel.

Hyman Bailie.

Marx Cooper.

Lee Cain.

Grand Rapids STATE REP.—Mrs. Dorothy Sempolinsky.

Willow Run, STATE REP.—J. Cecil Rutherford.

Ecorse, STATE REP.—Lasker Smith.

Chairman of the convention was

(Continued on Page 5)

Is Pentagon Using Napalm Against Civilians in Korea?

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

FIRST-HAND reports by American correspondents as well as official communiques in Korea give the lie to the government-inspired effort in Tuesday's New York Times to play down the use of jellied gasoline (napalm) bombs to bring horrible, flaming death to Korean civilians. The article by Times writer Austin Stevens based on statements by Gen. Nathan Twining, acting Chief of Staff of the Air Force sought to cast doubt on the accuracy of such reports by pretending that they appeared exclusively in this coun-

KOREANS APPEAL TO WORLD TO HALT NAPALM BOMBINGS

The North Korean radio yesterday broadcast an appeal to "the peoples of the world" to halt the bombings by U. S. and other planes which it called "barbaric." The broadcast was reported in press association dispatches from Tokyo.

The appeal by the Pyongyang radio came scarcely a day after Superforts dropped 140 tons of bombs in a destructive raid on a North Korean area just south of the Chinese border.

In its appeal against the bombings, the Koreans included a demand that the use of napalm, or jellied gasoline, be halted by the U. S.

The radio message was sponsored by the "Fatherland Unifications Peoples Front."

try in the Daily Worker. The fact is that the Daily Worker, with no correspondent of its own in Korea, found—and quoted—its first and most damning account of the use of jellied gasoline against Korean civilians in the New York Times itself!

Here, exactly as it appeared in the New York Times in February, 1952, is George Barrett's eyewitness picture of this horror:

"A napalm raid hit the village three or four days ago when the Chinese were holding up the advance, and nowhere in the village have they buried the dead because there is nobody left to do so. This correspondent came across one old woman, the only one who seemed to be left alive, dazedly hanging up some clothes in a

blackened courtyard filled with the bodies of four members of her family.

"The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept the exact postures they had held when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalog crayoned at Mail Order No. 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket-coral.' There must be almost 200 dead in the tiny hamlet."

But not every Korean victim of jellied gasoline was "strangely unmarked." Add to the Times' report that of the correspondent for the British government's official radio network—Rene Cutforth of the British Broadcasting Co. (BBC).

Writing in his book, "Korean Reporter" (Wingate, London, 1952) of "hundreds of villages reduced to ashes which I had personally seen . . ." the BBC correspondent described as follows the Korean victim of napalm bombing seen at a British field hospital:

"In front of us, a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rags, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. A Korean woman by his side began to speak, and the interpreter said: 'He has to stand, sir, cannot sit or lie.'"

"He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like cracking which broke easily."

Clearly inspired in Washington, and motivated by fears concerning world-wide condemnation of the effect on Korea civilians of jellied gasoline, the Times article quoted Gen. Twining as saying:

"The United Nations air forces in Korea have never employed napalm against civilians."

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, in Great Britain, in a diocesan message delivered April 27, 1951, said of the use of jellied gasoline bombs on Korea:

"It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering. It burns up all life and buildings over a wide area and there is little possibility of escape for man or animal."

"Christians should demand the outlawing of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range, whether soldier, civilian, man, woman or child."

It is believed that the Times article, was motivated by Washington's fear that the world-wide awareness of the use of the terror weapon napalm, in Korea might deepen doubts about the sincerity of the denials about germ war.

The Times article itself hinted at fears that the evidence about the use of napalm in Korea may be brought before the United Nations, whose General Assembly is to convene next month.

(Continued on Page 6)

Soviet State Bears All Social Insurance Costs

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

THE NEW BUILDING of Moscow University and the Trade Union headquarters stand together on the Lenin Hills, the one crowning its heights, the other on the southern slopes. It reminded me of the way student and factory worker march in parallel lines through the Red Square on the great national holidays, inseparable partners in Soviet life.

I had come to the Trade Union Council to enquire what social insurance provisions are taken in the Soviet Union for ageing workers, for those who retire as for those who wish to continue at work.

"In the first place, you must understand that in the USSR all expenses connected with social insurance are borne by the state. The worker's right to pensions giving him security in his old age are inalienable whether he decides to retire or not," we were told by an official of the Social Insurance department.

"IF THE WORKER wants to continue at work his old-age pension is paid to him by the trade union committee of his place of employment out of the social insurance fund, and he receives the pension in addition to his wages or salary. If he retires he receives his pension from the agency of the Ministry of Social Maintenance in his locality."

"In the USSR," continued the trade union official, "all workers are entitled to old-age pension on reaching the age of sixty and after having worked 25 years (for women the age is 55 and the period of work 20 years). Workers in the local maintenance fund

chemical industries, transport workers, teachers, doctors, postal workers and those in a number of other branches of national economy are entitled to pensions somewhat earlier."

"THESE PENSIONS are established according to the average monthly wage or salary of the last 12 months of employment. For example, pensions are paid to persons in the education system upon completion of 25 years service irrespective of age. Such pensions amount to 40 percent of their salary during the 25th year, and, I repeat, the pensioner forfeits nothing if he decides to go on working, getting full salary plus pension."

We were curious to know whether arrangements were made to enable ageing workers to requalify for lighter work more suitable for their powers.

"The idea of throwing old workers out of employment because they are not up to their jobs is quiet foreign to our entire conception of society," we were told. "In other words nobody becomes redundant because of old age. Whether he (or she) retires is entirely his own business."

THE SPEAKER then described how for ageing workers as for those partially incapacitated by ill-health but desiring to continue to work at their place of employment, a law operated that obliged the managements to transfer them to lighter or part-time work. During the re-training period the trade union made up the difference in earnings out of the social insurance fund.



Pension and full wages are drawn by A. Borisov (above), a textile worker famous in the Soviet Union for his production methods. He has worked 51 years in the industry.



Health care is given on the job. Here a worker gets dental work.

official said, "that once he has reached pensionable age, whether it be fifty or sixty, or, in some cases such as teachers, veterinary workers or doctors some years younger depending on the length of service, the workers is entirely free to retire on his pension. Nobody can be forced to quit just because he is getting a pension."

Africa Coming Under Sway of US Imperialism

(By Allied Labor News)

AMERICAN BUSINESS interests are gaining an increasingly dominant role in South Africa, now the scene of a sweeping people's movement against the white supremacy laws of the Malan government.

Although South Africa became an independent self-governing British dominion in 1931, an analysis by the Council on African Affairs here showed that since world war II it has been increasingly becoming an economic ward of the U. S.

In 1946 a New York banking group, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Lazard Freres & Co., reflecting Rockefeller interests, formed a big capital merger with British-South African interests. This investment control was expanded in 1947, covering extensive mining properties and over 100 South African industrial companies. Time magazine described this operation as "the first big beachhead of American capital in South Africa." In 1948 the same U. S. interests, through the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., joined with the Texas Oil Co. in starting the manufacture of oil from coal in South Africa.

MORGAN INTERESTS occupy a dominating position in South African gold and copper mining, according to the CAA analysis which appeared in the publication, Spotlight. Some of the mines, under the indirect control of Morgan, are engaged in processing gold ore waste for the extraction of uranium to be sent to the U. S. Through the Anglo-African Corp., a holding company, control has been acquired over more than 40 South African and Rhodesian companies, including diamond mines and new gold mining properties in the Orange Free State.

Examples of the Morgan-controlled properties are the O'Kiep Copper Co., Ltd., in South Africa and Tsumeb Mines in South West Africa. Direct control and development of these properties are shared by the Newmont Mining Co. and the American Metal Co. The wages of African workers average 13c an hour at O'Kiep; 50c a day at Tsumeb. With this cheap labor, Newmont and American Metal together garnered from these two properties an income of well over \$1 million, before taxes, in 1950.

Also operating in South Africa are American Intl. Nickel Corp. (Morgan-Rockefeller) and Kennecott Copper Corp. (Morgan-Guggenheim). The latter has since 1949 provided or underwritten investments of over \$15.5 million in Orange Free State gold mine operations.

OTHER AMERICAN business interests whose subsidiary companies share in exploiting South Africa's resources and labor are Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum, Standard Vacuum and the Aluminum Co. of America. Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Studebaker have all expanded their plants or built new ones in South Africa since 1948. Goodyear, General Tire, Firestone and U. S. Rubber as well as Intl. Harvester, American Cyanamide, General Electric, General Foods, Kellogg Co., Coca Cola and Masonite Corp. have investments in South Africa.

SINCE 1948, with the concentration on U. S. strategic stockpiles, has come the demand for immense quantities of South African manganese ore (250,000 tons contracted for in 1949-50) and uranium, supplementing that from the Belgian Congo, America's major source of supply.

Writer from Mexico To Speak Here

DETROIT.—A. B. Magil, outstanding authority on Latin America, will speak on "Yankee Imperialism Resisted!" in Detroit, Saturday, Sept. 13, at 8 p.m., at the Jewish Cultural Center, 2705 Joy Rd. Admission 50 cents.

Just returned from a prolonged stay in Mexico, Magil will relate the inside story of how the recent Mexican presidential elections were stolen from the people in order to impose Wall Street's selection.

He will describe the tremendous popular opposition to the Korean war which has prevented the shipment of Mexican troops abroad. He will tell of the magnificent struggles of oil workers against U.S.-dominated companies which culminated in a 1,000-mile march to Mexico City. He will discuss Mexico's great people's art movement and the great artists who are part of the people's anti-imperialist struggle.

Mr. Magil, who will speak under the auspices of the Freedom of the Press Clubs of Michigan, has offered to answer questions in either English or Spanish, following his lecture.

Prior to his sojourn in Mexico, Mr. Magil visited and wrote a book about Israel. He can lecture on this topic, as well as on Latin American questions. He will be available for speaking dates on Sunday, Sept. 13. Interested groups can communicate their requests to the Freedom of the Press Clubs, WO 4-1985.

Progressives

(Continued from Page 1)

the noted labor attorney Ernest Goodman, his honorary co-chairman was the nationally Negro leader of the Progressive Party, Rev. Charles A. Hill. Secretary of the convention was a Negro woman UAW leader, Dorothy Knight from Plymouth Local 51, who led a sizeable delegation.

Chairman of the platform committee was the National Committeewoman of the Progressive Party of Michigan, Miss Erma Henderson Negro woman leader whose wide knowledge of the people's issues enabled the convention to bring forth one of the best platforms seen in years.

The Labor Day Edition of the Michigan Worker will be a special edition that will carry extra pages on the PP convention. Order copies now to sell in Labor Day Parades in Detroit, Flint where Demo. forces candidate Stevenson speaks.

High points of the platform are: PEACE, cease-fire in Korea, outlaw germ and atomic warfare; LABOR & PROSPERITY, repeal all anti-labor legislation, extend unemployment compensation to \$60 a week, price-rent controls to be established, and kept in force, minimum wage law of \$1.25 an hour with overtime after 30 hrs. EQUAL RIGHTS, FEPC national, state, local, end police brutality against Negro people, for representation and election of Negroes to offices such as Supreme Court Justices, judges. CIVIL RIGHTS, repeal Trucks, Hittle acts, loyalty oaths, criminal syndicalist laws. YOUTH, demand 18 year-old vote, elimination of quota system in colleges, oppose UMT, support vocational training for youth. WOMEN, equal pay for equal work, legislation to prevent discrimination against pregnant women and they be paid unemployment compensation 2 months before and 2 months after confinement.

Michigan Edition of THE WORKER

Send all material, advertisements and subscriptions for the Michigan Edition to 2419 W. Grand River, Detroit 11, Mich. Phone: WO 4-1985

Press, Radio Try to Talk Away Layoff Crisis, But Unemployed Rolls Stay High, Car Sales Sag

By WILLIAM ALLAN

DETROIT. — The Michigan Unemployment Compensation office report an estimated 300,000 workers in Michigan unemployed week, Aug. 16. The symptoms of the economic crisis affecting the auto workers thus continue. Press and radio blare out about "thousands returning to work," but the ranks of the unemployed still remain huge.

It's a crisis where motor vehicle sales are steadily dropping. The first six months of 1952 showed one million fewer motor vehicles than in the first half of 1951. Of these, being sold, 900,000 were 1952 new cars.

It's a crisis where 10 percent of the working force in the state remains out of work, facing the prospect that it will be early in 1953 before "mass production" of cars resumes.

Further jobs decrease when

companies move out to other parts of the country where labor is cheaper and not unionized. When new plants are built at government expense for "war work," mechanization is greatly increased, eliminating thousands of jobs. Thus thousands of workers are left to look at closed factories and relief checks that last only 20 weeks.

Dislocation of industry due to the war program gave employers like Ford for example the opportunity to engage in the anti-union action of runaway shop, eliminating some 20,000 jobs from the Rouge plant. Some 55,000 work there at peak now, as compared with 70-odd thousand before the Korea war.

Some 60,000 are reported returning to work in Ford's plant, but others say it will be a short stay.

This intensification of un-

employment receives further impetus all the time with an increase in speedup averaging 25 percent more production last year and 25 percent the year before. "Working ourselves out of a job," is how the auto workers describe it, while UAW president Walter Reuther calls it "equality of sacrifice for the all-out war effort."

Short work weeks, layoffs, penny wage increases from wages be-

ing tied to escalators for those working, intensification of borrowing on the part of the workers, cost of living increasing 16 percent in the last two years according to the Michigan Department of Labor, dropping steadily of sale of cars and civilian production—these are the symptoms of the economic crisis which has caused 300,000 workers to be idle in Michigan.

AUTOTOWN ALLEY by THE OLD-TIMER

NOT BUYING: After a speech by John Burton of Ypsilanti, Negro delegate, the Washtenaw County Democratic convention refused to endorse Dixiecrat Senator Sparkman for v.p. The 108 delegates passed it with a voice vote after some one asked if Sparkman's name had been left off deliberately and was told YES.

FACTIONALISM: There were some lifted eyebrows the other day when Marshal Boman, assistant to Ford vice president John Bugas, was buried. Bugas was not present, neither were any of Bugas' assistants. Ernest Breech, closest one to Henry Ford II was tho, and that's the factional lineup in the Ford company. Breech vs. Bugas.

COPS: It's a nice fat political football Council president Louis Miriant is kicking around when he campaigns every day and in every way to get police head Boos fired, or force him to quit. Miriant, breathing hard to be mayor of Detroit, because he doesn't think Cobo will be for long, sees in the Boos game a good way to get back into the graces of labor and the Negro people.

CAMPAIGNER: The campaign manager of Cliff Prevost, the Mayor's Secretary who ran for U. S. Senate, was none other than George Schudlich, secretary of the Mayor's "Loyalty" Commission. He just gets \$7,500 a year for riding herd on that bunch of stool-pigeons, so he had time to do campaign work for Prevost, who used to work for Harry Bennett at the Ford Motor Co. The "ace" stool pigeon of the "Loyalty" Commission is a character named Post-

away, whose whole background with Harry Bennett and in Dearborn we will tell about some day. He calls workers up and tries to make stools out of them, demands they come to police stations. But he bats Zero.

DEAL: Some people say that if Tracy Doll, former CIO leader in Wayne County had stayed with Sam Sage, former CIO County secretary, in the court case to get reinstated into the UAW, he would feel a lot better these days. Both were expelled from UAW by Reuther because they exposed in a tabloid the story of gangsterism in some Eastern locals of the union. Some months ago Doll was reinstated by Reuther in the Int. Exec. Bd. and dropped his legal case. Sage continued and won. His attorney was Ernest Goodman.

ESCALATOR: It's expected to be two cents at least and it can't be more than 3 cents on Sept. 1 when the "impartial" BLS comes down with its quarterly estimate of cost of living. Meanwhile the rubber workers in Detroit just won a 10 cent an hour wage increase with no escalator.

REGION: If Ford local gets together with Kaiser Frazier Local 142 and some additional delegates from Detroit & West Side to the next UAW convention in the spring of 1953, they might elect the two West Side Regional Directors, ousting ACTUer Joe McCusker and Ed Cote, present chairwarmers in the region. Reuther, the fly boy, is letting it get around that he wants to "kick out McCusker."

Ask, They'll Read MW

In our travels around in the Davis-Gates circulation press campaign we find two reasons for people not reading the Michigan Worker or who have not yet renewed their subscription. One is, fear and the other is no money.

We talked to an oldtime press worker on this and she said that some people who are afraid to get The Worker, simply haven't been seen by the Michigan Worker canvassers on renewals and are isolated from the courageous struggles of the people for peace, against unemployment, for Negro rights and election of peace candidates in 1952.

Once they know, she said, after a talk with a canvasser about what goes on, and seeing the paper, reading its news again then a perspective is regained which was lost when the sub expired and no paper came.

Our oldtime press worker had some more practical advice gathered from work in seeing people. That was what to do about work-

ers unable to pay out the \$2.50 for a one year sub for the Michigan Worker or \$12 for one year of the Daily and Michigan Worker.

She said that a number of methods can be employed to aid a reader when he or she is unemployed. Some times ten cents can be gotten out of the family purse each week to pay the delivery person who sells them the Michigan Worker.

Or an employed fellow worker will contribute, or loan the \$2.50 price of a sub or put out for his or her friend, ten cents to keep the MW coming.

BE SURE TO ORDER YOUR EXTRA COPIES OF THE LABOR DAY EDITION, from your route person, club or area press director. It will contain a special Michigan extra page dealing with the Michigan Progressive Party convention, pictures of candidates, stories of the campaign, platform. We are shooting for doubling or tripling our usual order, how about you?

Negro Leader Beats Screening: CRC Says Don't Sign Affidavits

DETROIT.—Company and government attempts to third degree, fingerprint and then blacklist auto workers, with the "defense" program as a screen, suffered a total set-back in the case of Hilliard Chambliss, Negro UAW shop leader.

Chambliss, having already won reinstatement and back pay at Bohn Aluminum's St. Aubin-Boulevard plant, recently received a letter from the U. S. Department of Defense admitting that the coverup for which he was originally fired—access to "classified security information"—held no water as Bohn had no such classified contract. The Defense Department's Personnel Security Board formally rescinded its Jan. 17 decision.

On Sept. 20, 1951, Chambliss had been called to the company office, and asked to sign a state-

ment regarding his personal history, beliefs and associations, and to submit to fingerprinting. Chambliss refused, demanded that his committeeman be called. The company claimed that the veteran Negro worker had no grievance as this was a government case. Chambliss was fired.

Nevertheless he insisted that a grievance be filed, won support from the International and his own rightwing local, 29, and succeeded in winning reinstatement.

The Civil Rights Congress of Michigan, when queried by auto workers in other plants who are being subjected to the same kind of inquisition, is advising them to follow Chambliss' example, refuse to sign affidavits or give fingerprints, and fight for their right to do so through regular union channels.

Why Detroiters Need Rent Control

Two young auto workers in Detroit, just married, were happy because they landed a four-room furnished apartment for \$60 a month, plus utilities. The landlord even allowed them to choose their own breakfast set. They went ahead and decorated the apartment themselves.

Then came the blow. When

all was set, the landlord raised the rent \$25 a week. Now the couple know why rent-control is needed and their fellow shop workers are backing them up.



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Collection Cans Raise \$\$ For Free Nelson Campaign

PENNA. EDITION The Worker

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Strike Vote Hits PTC Stall

PHILADELPHIA.—The 5 to 1 strike vote taken by the 10,000-member Local 234 of the Transport Workers Union, CIO, on the far flung Philadelphia Transportation Co. system here, demonstrated the unity and fighting temper of the rank and file workers.

The overwhelming strike vote served notice on the bankers who run PTC that the transportation workers will no longer tolerate speedup, wage cuts, and layoffs that the company is pushing.

The militancy of the workers has forced the company to temporarily discontinue its layoff policy.

PTC is responsible for this crisis. The main line bankers who have milked the company dry over a period of years are pushing for a trolley fare increase.

The bitter opposition of labor and the people generally of this city to the fare increase has brought the city administration into the fight and the city has opposed

An Editorial
THE INJUNCTION by Common Pleas Judge Davis ordering PTC to halt the layoffs of maintenance workers, and the CIO Transport Workers Union to call off the strike, will not solve the problems of the workers.

While the injunction temporarily halted the layoffs of 244 maintenance employees of PTC, the real effect of the injunction is to try to spike the militancy and determination of the transportation workers to win their struggle against speedup, layoffs and wage cuts.

The unity and militancy shown by the transportation workers in this fight can bring victory to them in their struggle against PTC. It merits all-out support by all labor and people's organizations.

the fare increase before the Public Utility Commission and the

PHILADELPHIA.—The first collection cans in the Free Steve Nelson campaign made their appearance here last week. They are being used locally in connection with a nation-wide \$60,000 fund raising campaign to finance the defense of the Constitution and the Bill of Rights in Pittsburgh.

The cans bear the legends: FREE STEVE NELSON-DEFEND CIVIL LIBERTIES. Funds will be collected in them, no matter how small or large—in homes, at shop gates, and at public gatherings.

Cans may be obtained through the Civil Rights Congress, 205 Hardt Building, Broad and Columbia Ave.

PITTSBURGH IS AN advanced sector, CRC leaders pointed out of a three-front fight for civil

rights that the American people have enjoyed for generations:

1. The fight to win Nelson's released on bail. He has been in jail since June 26.

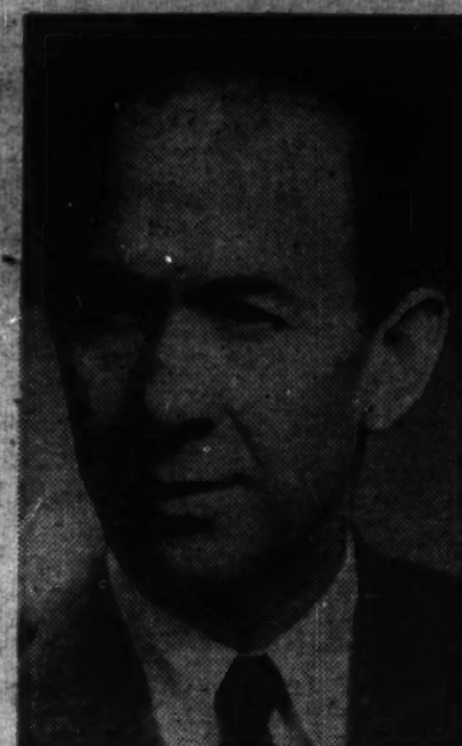
2. The fight to reverse his 20-year sentence on framed-up state "sedition" charges, the most savage sentence ever handed a political prisoner in this country.

3. The fight against the new Smith Act indictments that Steve Nelson and five co-defendants are currently challenging in the federal district court in Pittsburgh.

Funds are desperately needed to finance this campaign—to pay for the legal and other court costs, and to bring the facts in the Pittsburgh fight against Mellon-administered "justice" to the people.

PITTSBURGH HAS, FOR over two years, been the center of the most brutal attack on civil rights, and the most courageous fight-back, that any other northern city has experienced in years.

The CRC also urged an increase in the demands for bail for



STEVE NELSON

Nelson. They should be addressed to District Attorney James Malone, Pittsburgh.

AT STAKE IN THE Pittsburgh fight are virtually every one of the 10 Amendments to the Bill of Rights—free speech and assembly, bail, counsel, fair trial, impartial jury, and double jeopardy.

Letters are reaching Steve Nelson, signed and unsigned, from all parts of the country and the rest of the world. His address is: Allegheny County Jail, Ross St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

His co-defendants in the new Smith Act proceedings are the following working class leaders: William Albertson, Ben Careothers, Andy Onda, James Dolsen, Irving Weissman.

Negro Mother Fights Police Whitewash of Son's Killing

PHILADELPHIA.—The shooting of Lonnie Church, 20-year-old Negro youth, by Patrolman John Flaherty, last June 27, was declared cold-blooded "murder" by eye-witnesses last week.

While police whitewashed the killing, and Coroner Joseph Ominsky said his investigators will probe the crime, Mrs. Caroline Biddle, who lives near Buttonwood and Spring Garden streets, scene of the shooting has described it as follows:

"My 10-year-old son, Bobby and I were sitting on the steps when Lonnie ran around the corner from Sixth Street.

"The officer, who was close enough behind Lonnie to grab him, said: 'Stop you black b—d, or I'll get you.'

"After the policeman fired one shot he fired another.

"When Lonnie fell between two parked cars, I watched everything until the body was moved. The boy did not have a knife or anything in his hand."

When police later visited Mrs. Biddle and tried to intimidate her, she said she told an officer: "It was murder."

At the coroner's hearing Maxmillian Klinger, attorney for the slain youth's mother, said he had three eye-witnesses who would show that Lonnie Church was "murdered in cold blood."

Coroner Ominsky asked why the witnesses were not questioned by police. Klinger said the police had access to the witnesses but refused to take statements.

A further coroner's hearing is scheduled for Sept. 8.

An Editorial
THE POLICE killing of 20-year-old Lonnie Church, a Negro, is being bypassed by Mayor Joseph Clark and District Attorney Richardson Dilworth. They have not uttered a word about police complicity. It has been left to the slain youth's mother to get her own lawyer to push for the punishment of the killer.

Coroner Ominsky's belated offer to conduct an "investigation" by his own staff came six weeks after the killing, and then only when he was confronted with sworn affidavits by eye-witnesses obtained by the Church's attorney.

Pious avowals by Clark and Dilworth about civil rights are being measured not by their promises, but by their refusal to take any action to stop the murder of Negroes by police on the streets of Philadelphia, and the daily beatings that continue just as during the past Republican administration.

Labor and all people's organizations should insist that Dilworth and Clark take immediate actions in the killing of Lonnie Church, the third Negro to be slain by police in Philadelphia streets since the last elections.

Appointment of Magistrate Spurs Fight for Judgeships

PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia campaign for Negro appointments to vacant judgeships scored a local victory last week, when J. Amos Harris was sworn in as a magistrate. His appointment by Gov. John Fine was the first break through in the rapidly swelling bi-partisan campaign the leaders of the Negro community are heading for the appointment of Negroes to vacant federal, state, and county judgeships.

A huge bank of floral tributes spanned the entire front of Room 443 at City Hall as friends and well-wishers jammed the court room to watch Magistrate Harris sworn-in.

His appointment brings the total of Negro magistrates to two in Philadelphia, out of 28.

MEANWHILE, DELEGATIONS led by Negro Republican, church and civic personalities are demanding that Gov. Fine appoint Negroes to vacant Municipal Court and Common Pleas judgeships. Similar Democratic-led delegations interviewed District Attorney Richardson Dilworth last week to push the demand for appointments to vacant federal judgeships by President Truman.

In reporting on this delegation, Jack Saunders, city editor of the Pittsburgh Courier, wrote: "The man most strategically situated to influence the appointment of a Negro to the federal bench in this district is Representative William Barrett."

"He is coming up for re-election and will need the support of Negroes to be re-elected. Politicians believe that if Barrett went to bat for a Negro judge, McGraney (U. S. Attorney General) would back him up, and make the necessary appeal to President Truman."

WHILE THE APPOINTMENT of Magistrate Harris, a veteran Republican leader, was cheered by Philadelphia's Negro and progressive community, it drew fire from Democratic City Chairman James Finnegan who has completely ignored the demand for Negro representation.

Finnegan threatened to sue because a Democrat was not appointed.

At the same time, the Progressive Party announced that it was presenting Mr. Lenerte Roberts, prominent Negro realtor and civic leader, on its broadcast over WHAT Friday, Aug. 22, to deal with the issue of Negro judgeships as "a non-partisan question, cutting across all party lines."

While Philadelphia's Negro population now totals close to 400,000—over one-sixth of the population—there is only one Negro among the eleven Municipal Court judges.

THERE ARE NO NEGROES among the 21 Common Pleas judges, or the five Orphans Court judges, nor among the seven Superior and seven Supreme Court judges.

Hallinan, DuBois At Peace Meet In Phila. Sept. 13

PHILADELPHIA.—The Progressive Party in a radio broadcast last week announced that Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, noted scholar, Negro historian and leader in the fight for peace, would keynote the Pennsylvania Peace convention to be held Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 13 and 14 at the Philo-graphic Arts Auditorium, 2128 Walnut St.

The call to the convention urges attendance by Republicans Democrats and all other political groupings.

Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party candidate for President, will make his first Philadelphia appearance at the Peace convention since he was released from jail in California.

Hallinan will present the program of the Progressive Party at a giant rally to be held at Town Hall, 150 N. Broad St., Phila., Saturday evening, Sept. 13.

Phila. City Council Passes Rent Control

PHILADELPHIA.—With the support of the entire labor movement here, the resolution extending rent control in this city was finally passed by city council and signed last week by Mayor Clark. It extends rent control here until April 30, 1953.

The real estate interests of this city bitterly opposed the resolution and cynically stated that there was plenty of housing in Phila. Labor pointed out that the workers would suffer undue hardship if rent controls were not extended.

Labor Day Edition Next Week

The Labor Day issue of the Pennsylvania Worker will reflect the struggles of labor, the fight for Negro representation and the fight for peace taking place in this key industrial state.

The militant struggle put up by the PTC workers is an indication of the fighting mood of the labor movement in this state. The forcing of Governor Fine to appoint a Negro magistrate points up the fact that appointments of Negroes to the county and Federal benches CAN BE WON NOW.

Here is what you can do to spread the special Labor Day issue of The Worker widely:

1—Order three copies for a quarter. Bring these copies to your shop mates, friends, neighbors and relatives.

2—Canvass working-class communities with the Labor Day issue.

The special issue will be dated Aug. 31: Send your orders to P. O. Box 5344, Kingessing Station, Phila. 43.

Is Pentagon Using Napalm Against Civilians in Korea?

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

FIRST-HAND reports by American correspondents as well as official communiques in Korea give the lie to the government-inspired effort in Tuesday's New York Times to play down the use of jellied gasoline (napalm) bombs to bring horrible, flaming death to Korean civilians. The article by Times writer Austin Stevens based on statements by Gen. Nathan Twining, acting Chief of Staff of the Air Force sought to cast doubt on the accuracy of such reports by pretending that they appeared exclusively in this coun-

KOREANS APPEAL TO WORLD TO HALT NAPALM BOMBINGS

The North Korean radio yesterday broadcast an appeal to "the peoples of the world" to halt the bombings by U. S. and other planes which it called "barbaric." The broadcast was reported in press association dispatches from Tokio.

The appeal by the Pyongyang radio came scarcely a day after Superforts dropped 140 tons of bombs in a destructive raid on a North Korean area just south of the Chinese border.

In its appeal against the bombings, the Koreans included a demand that the use of napalm, or jellied gasoline, be halted by the U. S.

The radio message was sponsored by the "Fatherland Unifications Peoples Front."

try in the Daily Worker. The fact is that the Daily Worker, with no correspondent of its own in Korea, found—and quoted—its first and most damning account of the use of jellied gasoline against Korean civilians in the New York Times itself!

Here, exactly as it appeared in the New York Times in February, 1951, is George Barrett's eyewitness picture of this horror:

"A napalm raid hit the village three or four days ago when the Chinese were holding up the advance, and nowhere in the village have they buried the dead because there is nobody left to do so. This correspondent came across one old woman, the only one who seemed to be left alive, dazedly hanging up some clothes in a

blackened courtyard filled with the bodies of four members of her family.

"The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept the exact postures they had held when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalog crayoned at Mail Order No. 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket-coral.' There must be almost 200 dead in the tiny hamlet."

But not every Korean victim of jellied gasoline was "strangely unmarked." Add to the Times' report that of the correspondent for the British government's official radio network—Rene Cutforth of the British Broadcasting Co. (BBC).

Writing in his book, "Korean Reporter" (Wingate, London, 1952) of "hundreds of villages reduced to ashes which I had personally seen . . ." the BBC correspondent described as follows the Korean victim of napalm bombing seen at a British field hospital:

"In front of us, a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rags, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. A Korean woman by his side began to speak, and the interpreter said: 'He has to stand, sir, cannot sit or lie.'"

"He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like cracking which broke easily."

Clearly inspired in Washington, and motivated by fears concerning world-wide condemnation of the effect on Korea civilians of jellied gasoline, the Times article quoted Gen. Twining as saying:

"The United Nations air forces in Korea have never employed napalm against civilians."

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, in Great Britain, in a diocesan message delivered April 27, 1951, said of the use of jellied gasoline bombs on Korea:

"It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering. It burns up all life and buildings over a wide area and there is little possibility of escape for man or animal."

"Christians should demand the outlawing of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range, whether soldier, civilian, man, woman or child."

It is believed that the Times article, was motivated by Washington's fear that the world-wide awareness of the use of the terror weapon napalm, in Korea might deepen doubts about the sincerity of the denials about germ war.

The Times article itself hinted at fears that the evidence about the use of napalm in Korea may be brought before the United Nations, whose General Assembly is to convene next month.

(Continued on Page 6)

Africa Coming Under Sway of US Imperialism

(By Allied Labor News)

AMERICAN BUSINESS interests are gaining an increasingly dominant role in South Africa, now the scene of a sweeping people's movement against the white supremacy laws of the Malan government.

Although South Africa became an independent self-governing British dominion in 1931, an analysis by the Council on African Affairs here showed that since world war II it has been increasingly becoming an economic ward of the U. S.

In 1948 a New York banking group, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Lazard Freres & Co., reflecting Rockefeller interests, formed a big capital merger with British-South African interests. This investment control was expanded in 1947, covering extensive mining properties and over 100 South African industrial companies. Time magazine described this operation as "the first big beachhead of American capital in South Africa." In 1948 the same U. S. interests, through the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., joined with the Texas Oil Co. in starting the manufacture of oil from coal in South Africa.

MORGAN INTERESTS occupy a dominating position in South African gold and copper mining, according to the CAA analysis which appeared in the publication, Spotlight. Some of the mines, under the indirect control of Morgan, are engaged in processing gold ore waste for the extraction of uranium to be sent to the U. S. Through the Anglo-African Corp., a holding company, control has been acquired over more than 40 South African and Rhodesian companies, including diamond mines and new gold mining properties in the Orange Free State.

Examples of the Morgan-controlled properties are the O'Kiep Copper Co., Ltd., in South Africa and Tsumeb Mines in South West Africa. Direct control and development of these properties are shared by the Newmont Mining Co. and the American Metal Co. The wages of African workers average 13c an hour at O'Kiep; 50c a day at Tsumeb. With this cheap labor, Newmont and American Metal together garnered from these two properties an income of well over \$1 million, before taxes, in 1950.

Also operating in South Africa are American Intl. Nickel Corp. (Morgan-Rockefeller) and Kennecott Copper Corp. (Morgan-Guggenheim). The latter has since 1949 provided or underwritten investments of over \$15.5 million in Orange Free State gold mine operations.

OTHER AMERICAN business interests whose subsidiary companies share in exploiting South Africa's resources and labor are Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum, Standard Vacuum and the Aluminum Co. of America. Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Studebaker have all expanded their plants or built new ones in South Africa since 1948. Goodyear, General Tire, Firestone and U. S. Rubber as well as Intl. Harvester, American Cyanamide, General Electric, General Foods, Kellogg Co., Coca Cola and Masonite Corp. have investments in South Africa.

SINCE 1948, with the concentration on U. S. strategic stockpiles, has come the demand for immense quantities of South African manganese ore (250,000 tons contracted for in 1949-50) and uranium, supplementing that from the Belgian Congo, America's major source of supply.

Soviet State Bears All Social Insurance Costs

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

THE NEW BUILDING of Moscow University and the Trade Union headquarters stand together on the Lenin Hills, the one crowning its heights, the other on the southern slopes. It reminded me of the way student and factory worker march in parallel lines through the Red Square on the great national holidays, inseparable partners in Soviet life.

I had come to the Trade Union Council to enquire what social insurance provisions are taken in the Soviet Union for ageing workers, for those who retire as for those who wish to continue at work.

"In the first place, you must understand that in the USSR all expenses connected with social insurance are borne by the state. The worker's right to pensions giving him security in his old age are inalienable whether he decides to retire or not," we were told by an official of the Social Insurance Department.

"IF THE WORKER wants to continue at work his old-age pension is paid to him by the trade union committee of his place of employment out of the social insurance fund, and he receives the pension in addition to his wages or salary. If he retires he receives his pension from the agency of the Ministry of Social Maintenance in his locality.

"In the USSR," continued the trade union official, "all workers are entitled to old-age pension on reaching the age of sixty and after having worked 25 years (for women the age is 55 and the period of work 20 years). Workers in the coal, metallurgical and

chemical industries, transport workers, teachers, doctors, postal workers and those in a number of other branches of national economy are entitled to pensions somewhat earlier.

"**THESE PENSIONS** are established according to the average monthly wage or salary of the last 12 months of employment. For example, pensions are paid to persons in the education system upon completion of 25 years service irrespective of age. Such pensions amount to 40 percent of their salary during the 25th year, and, I repeat, the pensioner forfeits nothing if he decides to go on working, getting full salary plus pension."

We were curious to know whether arrangements were made to enable ageing workers to requalify for lighter work more suitable for their powers.

"The idea of throwing old workers out of employment because they are not up to their jobs is quiet foreign to our entire conception of society," we were told. "In other words nobody becomes redundant because of old age. Whether he (or she) retires is entirely his own business."

THE SPEAKER then described how for ageing workers as for those partially incapacitated by ill-health but desiring to continue to work at their place of employment, a law operated that obliged the managements to transfer them to lighter or part-time work. During the re-training period the trade union made up the difference in earnings out of the social insurance fund.

But I want to understand, the



Pension and full wages are drawn by A. Borisov (above), a textile worker famous in the Soviet Union for his production methods. He has worked 51 years in the industry.



Health care is given on the job. Here a worker gets dental work.

official said, "that once he has reached pensionable age, whether it be fifty or sixty, or, in some cases such as teachers, veterinary workers or doctors some years younger depending on the length of service, the workers is entirely free to retire on his pension. Nobody can be forced to quit just because he is getting a pension."

The social insurance system ad-



BRITISH FLOOD TOLL MAY REACH 90—A ladder is thrown across the tiny River Lyn, at Lynmouth, England, after a flash flood swept this holiday resort. Thirteen are known dead, 28 are missing and believed dead, 50 others known to have been in the area and still not accounted for.

UN Economic Council Skirted Major Issues

By BURKE HALLIDAY (ALN)

THE 14th SESSION of the United Nations Economic & Social Council, held here between May 20 and Aug. 1, skirted close to major problems but came to grips with none.

Like the other major UN bodies, ECOSOC suffered from the paralysis of the cold war. The newly elected president of the council, S. Amjad Ali of Pakistan, described the situation almost frankly: "The uppermost impression left on my mind is that we have postponed definite action to the future and have, by and large, contented ourselves with arrangements for preparatory activities."

IN THE POLITE language of official documents, "arrangements for preparatory activities" sounds very much like approaches to the start of the beginning. The council president pointed out that ECOSOC is completing its third year. He said:

"I would be doing less than my duty if I did not at this time express my belief that both the authority and the prestige of the Economic and Social Council may become impaired if in several important fields it does not quickly succeed in translating the findings and conclusions of its many studies and reports into action designed to implement the . . . objectives of the charter."

Probably the single most important item on the council agenda was the debate on the world economic situation. This discussion was based on the World Economic Report, prepared as background material by the UN secretariat. The debate at this point did not call for action on any specific resolutions. But it did serve to crystallize the main positions now being taken by various groups of

countries.

ISIDORE LUBIN, U.S. spokesman, took what appeared to be an essentially defensive position. He said, in the words of the official UN summary, that "the economies of the western world had adjusted to the burdens of defense with far fewer adverse consequences than most people deemed possible."

Spokesmen for other groups seemed more concerned with positive steps to overcome current economic difficulties in the world. The western Europeans, for example, stressed the need to liberalize international trade and specifically to increase U. S. imports. Needless to say, all the countries taking this position are committed to taking large amounts of U. S. exports, both military and civilian, and are having increasing difficulty in paying for them.

Representatives of the Soviet Union and other eastern European countries argued for a solution of international problems along three lines:

1. Militarization of western European economies means hardship for workers in those countries.
2. Militarization does not provide a stable basis for an expanding economy.
3. Resumption of east-west trade is necessary.

THE COUNCIL received reports from its three regional economic commissions—for Europe, for Asia and the Far East, and for Latin America. In each case it passed resolutions which officially "took note" of the reports. The council voted down a Czechoslovak draft resolution which would have granted voting rights to those countries which are not UN members but take part in the Economic Commission for Europe on a consultative basis. The vote was 9 to 3, but it was noted that six members abstained. The effect of the resolution would have been to increase the pressure for east-west trade.

'Thought Control Repugnant,' Says Legionaire Aiding Flynn Defense

A Kansas Legionaire, in a letter to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in which he enclosed a \$5 contribution to her courtroom battle against the Smith Act, declared "thought control of any kind should be repugnant to all who believe in freedom."

The World War I veteran's letter came to the office of the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference as the American Legion met in New York for its annual convention.

Declaring that he does not "go along with everything" the Legion does, the Kansas veteran said he is watching the progress of the current New York Smith Act trial and fervently hopes the defend-

slovak draft resolution which would have granted voting rights to those countries which are not UN members but take part in the Economic Commission for Europe on a consultative basis. The vote was 9 to 3, but it was noted that six members abstained. The effect of the resolution would have been to increase the pressure for east-west trade.

Debate on the issue of economic development of underdeveloped countries was inconclusive and revealed divisions and frictions in several directions beneath the surface. The main tendency in the council was to look toward the International Bank For Reconstruction & Development as the principal agency to provide the capital for development of the underdeveloped areas. Although the council finally agreed it would submit to the next UN General Assembly meeting a plan for financing economic development, the discussion revealed at least three separate attitudes.

THE U. S. indicated doubt that sufficient capital would be available. As though to echo these doubts, representatives of Britain and France said their countries at present could not look forward to contributing to the proposed international fund. Several countries registered doubt as to the fairness of the proposed fund's operations, dominated as they evidently would be by private capitalists from the west. Finally, the underdeveloped countries themselves indicated irritation—at the slowness with which the council proceeded with what was clearly one of its most important positive functions.

70 SWISS CITIZENS PROTEST 20-YR. SENTENCE OF NELSON

Seventy Swiss citizens have written President Truman denouncing the brutal treatment of Steve Nelson and contrasting it with the release of Nazi war criminals, it was learned here today.

The letter to Truman, a copy of which was sent to this newspaper under date of July 21, is as follows:

"We, the undersigned, protest most strongly against the condemnation to 20 years imprisonment

passed upon Mr. Steve Nelson, former Lt. Colonel in the International Brigade, fighter against fascism.

"This condemnation is even more outrageous when one considers that on the 14th of July a further batch of 18 Nazi war criminals have been released.

"We demand that court proceedings against American progressive-minded people be stopped and that all those who are in prison be released immediately."

Sender: Bob Berchten,

P.O.B. 69

Geneva 2 (Switzerland)

21st July 1952

Dear Sir,

We, the undersigned, protest most strongly against the condemnation to 20 years imprisonment passed upon Mr. Steve Nelson, former Lt. Colonel in the International Brigade, fighter against fascism.

This condemnation is even more outrageous when one considers that on the 14th July a further batch of 18 Nazi War criminals have been released.

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Yours faithfully,

Bob Berchten

P.O.B. 69

Geneva 2

Switzerland

21st July 1952

Mr. Harry Truman,

President of the United

States of America,

White House,

Washington D.C.

U.S.A.

Bob Berchten

P.O.B. 69

Geneva 2

Switzerland

21st July 1952

Mellon Press Redbait to Sway Westingh'e Vote

By ELMER DAVIS

EAST PITTSBURGH. — The union representation election last week at the Westinghouse plant was, according to William Jacobs, labor writer for the Pittsburgh Press, "another day of crisis in the lives of the 13,000 employees."

The contest between the United Electrical Workers, Independent, and the International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO, for bargaining rights was, he declares, a choice between the "pro-American" CIO union and the "Communist-oriented" independent union. The IUE-CIO nosed out the UE two years ago by a hundred votes with about 13,000 ballots cast.

"This is not an ordinary labor union representation election," the Press writer emphasizes. "It is a part of one of the most bitter battles in the history of labor rela-

tions in this country."

During the representation election in 1950, the Press, with the other newspapers and the radio, hurled a barrage of slanders and lies daily against the UE, charging it was "Communist-dominated." The defeat of the UE was hailed as a great victory for "the American way of life," as laid down by the Mellons, who own Westinghouse and to whom the big Pittsburgh dailies are subservient.

However, the "bitter struggle between the rival unions" (UE and IUE) obstructed the "stability" of the company's labor relations and resulted in constant strife. "The IUE, having won the right to represent the employees, adopted an aggressive approach in order to demonstrate to its constituents that it was a militant union. It set out to outdo the UE in this matter—and the UE had a reputation for militancy."

This IUE attitude, Jacobs says, led the company to become "tough" and this, in turn, "forced the IUE-CIO to become even more determined." . . . Unfortunately, the company chose a time when the IUE-CIO was just getting its feet on the ground after a bitter inter-union struggle and was trying to correct, "what the writer terms, certain 'abuses' connected with production during the war." This the IUE-CIO regarded as discriminatory and labeled the company as being pro-UE.

WESTINGHOUSE is not pro-UE, Jacobs protests. He says it has "no intention of granting the UE the union shop." The IUE leaders, he complains, "should have been convinced of the firm's preference for it (the IUE-Ed.) over the UE." However, "the conduct of the IUE subsequent to the granting of the union shop proved a distinct disappointment to the Westinghouse."

Recently, however, the writer points out, the IUE has "recognized that greater responsibility goes along with greater union security." The settlement a few days ago by the IUE of the dispute over seniority here in the East Pittsburgh plant is hailed as an indication that "the company and the (IUE) union were going to be able to get along a little better." The UE has condemned the seniority settlement in leaflets distributed at the plant.

ACCORDING TO JACOBS, this developing better labor relations under the IUE is now threatened. The militant policies of the UE are winning over the Westinghouse workers.

"If the IUE-CIO loses Local 601 (the union representation election at East Pittsburgh), it will likely, in time, lose the entire Westinghouse chain of plants to the UE. That would be a calamity."

It certainly would—to Westinghouse—which explains why the Press writer, whose paper reflects the interests of the Mellons, headed his article on the editorial page: "Americanism is Issue in Westinghouse Voting." That redbaiting won the victory for the IUE in 1950 and the Pittsburgh Press thinks it will repeat the trick in 1952.

Letters to Steve Nelson

PITTSBURGH. — Letters pledging support to his struggle for release on bail continue to reach Steve Nelson in the County Jail here. His wife Margaret also receives many.

One of the most interesting is the following from Chicago. "We have never met," says the writer, to Steve, "but I have long known of your heroism in the defense of liberty, and of your courageous patriotism for which the un-Americans are now persecuting you."

"Often during your trial I meant to sit down and write a note of thanks to you for defending the peace and freedom of your fellow-Americans, in the face of the cruel 'justice' you have had to withstand. Now I write you to apologize for my own silence and to pledge to you that I shall do all in my power to help win a reversal of the barbaric sentence imposed on you."

"The day the Chicago papers carried a brief item reporting that vicious sentence they also carried the story of how McCloy, retiring U. S. Commissioner in Berlin, reduced the sentences of three Nazi war criminals—generals who had been responsible for the murder of thousands of innocent people during World War II."

"The meaning of those two stories is not lost. Thousands of Chicagoans are sickened by the contrast: 20 years in jail for a great American who fought the Nazi killers long before our country entered that fight—and freedom for criminals he offered his life to fight."

"Half a dozen neighbors joined me today in wiring (District Attorney) Malone, demanding that you be granted your constitutional right of reasonable bail, pending your appeal from this vicious sentence. None of them consider themselves 'progressives', but all of them are revolted at the mangling of our Bill of Rights—which your case underscores."

"It doesn't matter what this man's politics are," one woman said. "They treat gangsters in Chicago better than that. Besides, all they accuse him of is ideas which are unpopular. It's shocking!"

"It was the indignation of Americans like this—slow to get started but powerful and irresistible once it began to find expression—that junked the Alien and Sedition laws once before in the history of our beloved country. Those who prosecute you cannot kill freedom of thought. They can only evoke a greater army of patriots who will defend your right to be free."

"I want no more of my two young sons than that they grow into as patriotic and courageous Americans as you. From the bottom of my heart I thank you, and again my pledge that together with other Chicagoans I shall do everything in my power that you may be freed, and returned to your family, and to the cause of peace for which you have so nobly fought."

YOU Can Help Obtain Steve Nelson's Release

You can help secure Steve Nelson's Release.

- Write him, county jail X-13, Pittsburgh, telling what you have done to secure his freedom.
- Write his wife, Margaret, 3120 Iowa St., Pittsburgh, Pa.
- Write, telegraph or phone District Attorney James Malone, Courthouse, Pittsburgh, demanding his release on bail.

- Donate to the Defense Committee for the Pittsburgh Six, P.O. Box 1063, Pittsburgh, 30, Pa.
- Get friends to do these things.
- Don't wait till tomorrow. Act now!
- For further information and pamphlets on the case, write the Defense Committee.

Pennsylvania

Negroes Tell Unions End Discrimination At Westinghouse

PITTSBURGH.—Problems of Negro workers in getting jobs and in obtaining promotion in the Westinghouse Electric plant in East Pittsburgh were thrust to the fore in con-

nection with the union representation election last Thursday at that plant by a meeting here of Negro Westinghouse employees at the WEMCO Club, in the Homewood section.

James Matles, organizational director of the United Electrical Workers, Independent and W. Richard Carter, an international representative of the International Union of Electrical Workers, CIO, attended for their respective organizations. Other district and local union officers were also present.

The group of Negro workers who had called the meeting presented a program of demands to the UE and IUE representatives, warning that "consideration at election time (referring to the Thursday representation election at the Westinghouse in East Pittsburgh) would be given to the organization that recognizes our demands and places in the hands of our committee a notarized statement."

MOST IMPORTANT demands were that "two Negroes be placed on the policy-making Westinghouse Conference Board." This elected body determines policy, negotiates agreements and sets the pattern for union-management relations in the industry. "The placing of Negroes on this board would have a stunning effect upon American labor and the electrical industry in particular," declares Harold L. Keith, Pittsburgh Courier Staff Writer.

A demand for a system of plant-wide seniority was based on the contention that nearly all the Negro workers at Westinghouse are in the lower-paid categories which are hardest hit in the reduction of forces. This demand was a slap at the IUE, which recently agreed to an occupational-group system of seniority in place of the plant-wide system won by the UE.

THE GROUP DEMANDED the union wage a fight to compel

Westinghouse to open its technical night school and apprenticeship courses to Negro applicants. Although Gwilym Price, president of Westinghouse, makes a great pretense to public spiritedness, the school has always been lily-white.

Other demands were for a militant program to break down discrimination so that a Negro can get proper job opportunities; "a fight for equality of all women workers"; for a non-discriminatory clause in the union contract with a union committee to enforce it; a campaign to organize all Westinghouse employees into the union, regardless of their beliefs; and the designation by the union of a representative with authority to handle all discrimination on the spot.

ACCORDING TO KEITH, Matles of the UE agreed to all the demands, the IUE representatives endorsed four demands but claimed they had no authority to pass on those for elimination of discrimination against apprentices or Negro representation on the Conference Board.

Keith reported that "one IUE official has been accused of rejecting the demands dealing with the Conference Board and women's rights while a UE leader has been quoted as saying 'I can live with all of them.'" He also quotes "one of the Negro group's spokesmen, who asserted: 'We hurled the cry of communism with reckless abandon the last time and branded everyone whom we saw as a threat to an IUE victory. Just as we branded them Reds, we can unbrand them.'"

As a practical means of deciding whether to vote for the IUE or UE, Keith suggested the Westinghouse Negro worker "compare his lot on the job with the white worker, see how far he can advance on the job, and notice how his paycheck compares with that of the majority of the white brethren."

Mrs. Bass Gives Progressives Big Push in Pittsburgh

PITTSBURGH.—The visit to this city for a series of meetings and other activities of Mrs. Charlotte Bass, Vice-Presidential candidate of the Progressive Party, interested scores of new people in the organization's program and gave it a "big push forward," according to Alex Wright, Regional Director of Western Pennsylvania.

In her schedule Mrs. Bass spoke before the (Negro) Baptist Ministers Conference with about 70 ministers present. She addressed a group of Jewish women and was guest of honor at a tea in the Trinity AME Church.

THE PROGRESSIVE CANDIDATE was introduced in a question-and-answer period over Homestead radio station WHOD by Mary Dee, a Negro news commentator whose broadcasts reach thousands in this area. Mrs. Bass was warmly welcomed at a meeting of the chief stewards council of District 6, United Electrical Workers (Independent). The occasion was a political forum. The failure of the invited Democratic and Republican candidates resulted

in the unanimous passage of a motion sharply condemning them for the "gross insults" of boycotting the union discussion.

In Braddock she met with twenty Negro women, the wives of steel workers, and thus got a first-hand picture of their reaction to the recent strike. The trip wound up in a mass-meeting in the Hill district, high point in which was the denunciation of Democratic Mayor David Lawrence's "sellout" to the Dixiecrats at the recent national convention in Chicago.

While here a press conference was arranged. The Pittsburgh Courier and the Sun-Telegram sent reporters. The Pittsburgh Press and Post-Gazette boycotted it.

Mother Demands: Why No Truce?

PITTSBURGH.—"I have a son in Korea. I want him home," writes a Pittsburgh mother in the Sun-Telegram of Aug. 15.

"Why are they always having recess in the truce talks, while our sons are getting killed?"

Steelworkers Thank Farmers

BETHLEHEM. — The food given the steel strikers here by farmers of Berke County has helped strengthen rank and file labor-farmer relations.

A letter from the strike committee of the three Bethlehem locals, representing 18,000 steelworkers, to the Eastern Division of the National Farmers Union expresses their "grateful thanks and fond thoughts."

The letter, as published in the Eastern Union Farmer, official publication of the Eastern Division of the National Farmers Union, follows:

July 29, 1952
Dear Brothers:

Please extend the gratitude and heartfelt appreciation of the members of Locals 2598, 2599, and 2600, of the United Steelworkers of America, CIO, Bethlehem, Pa., to the many kind and thoughtful members of the Eastern Division of the National Farmers Union in the Fleetwood - Reading Area (Berke County, Pa., Ed.) for their generous and sympathetic act in donating the truckload of food to our striking and needy members.

Their generosity will be remembered with grateful thanks and fond thoughts. May God reward them.

Fraternally yours,
The Strike Committee

Negro Judge

(Continued from Page 1)
judges, or among any of the federal district court judges.

Meanwhile, the demand for the ouster of Councilman Raymond Pace Alexander by the Committee of 70, a lily-white group, and the attack by a white Democratic politician, Lou Silverman, on Rev. Luther Cuninghame, Democrat and member of the Civil Service Commission are being denounced by both the Republican and Democratic Negro press as "outrageous, ridiculous," and based on racist grounds.

PENSION PLAN CHANCE

WASHINGTON (EP). — The Communications Workers (CIO) representatives are negotiating in Omaha with officials for the Northwestern Bell Telephone Co. on pension plan changes which, if adopted, would be extended to the entire Bell system, it is announced.

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FIGHT BATHING JIMCROW AT JERSEY SHORE AREAS

CHEERED by the inspiring reaction of the people of Paterson against jimcrow practices in swimming facilities in that city, progressives in Monmouth County were pushing their own fight to smash discrimination at the beaches and pools in the Jersey shore area.

A check by the Progressive Party has revealed that many beaches, while abandoning their previous brazen jimcrow, now adopt more subtle methods of barring or discouraging Negro bathers. In addition, several pools which the Division Against Discrimination has reported as no longer practicing discrimination, have quickly gone back to their old pattern. Included are the Monte Carlo pool in Asbury Park and the Hightstown Pool.

The Progressive Party of Monmouth County has appealed to all progressives and unions in both New Jersey and New York to organize mixed parties of bathers to help smash all barriers at all sea-shore resorts.

ADDED PROOF that open opposition to Negroes on Jersey beaches finds few public defenders was provided in the shore town of Avon last week. Two women representing the Avon Taxpayers Association before the commission expressed their own vile, revolting prejudice against Negro people in arguing for their proposal to re-

Women Protest Korea Bombings

WOMEN FOR PEACE, Shore Area Chapter, addressed sharp protest to President Truman against the saturation bombings of civilians in Korean cities by U. S. planes, charging that such "terror raids" will not gain peace, but "on the contrary, the danger of general war will only be increased by such action."

The women's peace group sent the following letter to the President:

Dear Sir:
It is the feeling of our organization that peace in Korea cannot be gained by terror raids against 78 cities as announced by the War Department. We feel, on the contrary, that the danger of general war will only be increased by such action, which will kill thousands of non-combatants without saving the life of an American GI.

The whole world knows that we can have peace in Korea tomorrow if we agree to live up to the conditions of the Geneva convention regarding prisoners of war, conditions which were proposed by the American delegate at Geneva only three years ago.

In respect to the Geneva convention, we would also like to suggest that the surest way to clear America's name in regard to biological warfare would be for us to ratify the Geneva convention prohibiting the use of bacteriological warfare, which has already been ratified by all civilized countries.

MRS. BESSE STRASBURGER,
Secretary, Women for Peace,
Shore Area, 1000 10th St., Paterson, N. J.

Need Quick Local Action To Save Rent Controls

Food Prices Hit New Records

TRENTON. AVERAGE retail prices of 102 food items in July hit an all time high. Food prices are now 153½ per cent above the 1939 price level according to a report issued by the New Jersey Department of Labor and Industry here in Trenton. In July retail food prices were 2.34 percent above the June level. The food dollars purchasing power in New Jersey, based on 100 cents to the dollar as of August, 1939, now stands at an all-time low of 39.4 cents, the report added.

But that's not all—prices are still going up. An increase in the price of milk is pending in the state, and the inflationary effects of the completely unjustified price increase given to the big steel companies has yet to make itself felt—but eventually will. Price Stabilizer Arnall

(Continued on Page 8)

IN THE ABSENCE of organized pressure from tenants or labor, some municipal governing bodies in the state already have decided not to extend rent controls, while others mark time, pass the buck or set up committees to "investigate" whether a housing shortage exists.

The township committee in Berkeley Heights, the Borough Council in Mountainside and the Town Council in North Plainfield, all considered controls unnecessary. No demand to the contrary was voiced, officials said.

The Kearney Town Council adopted the necessary resolution to extend controls to next April 30, but the vote was three to two.

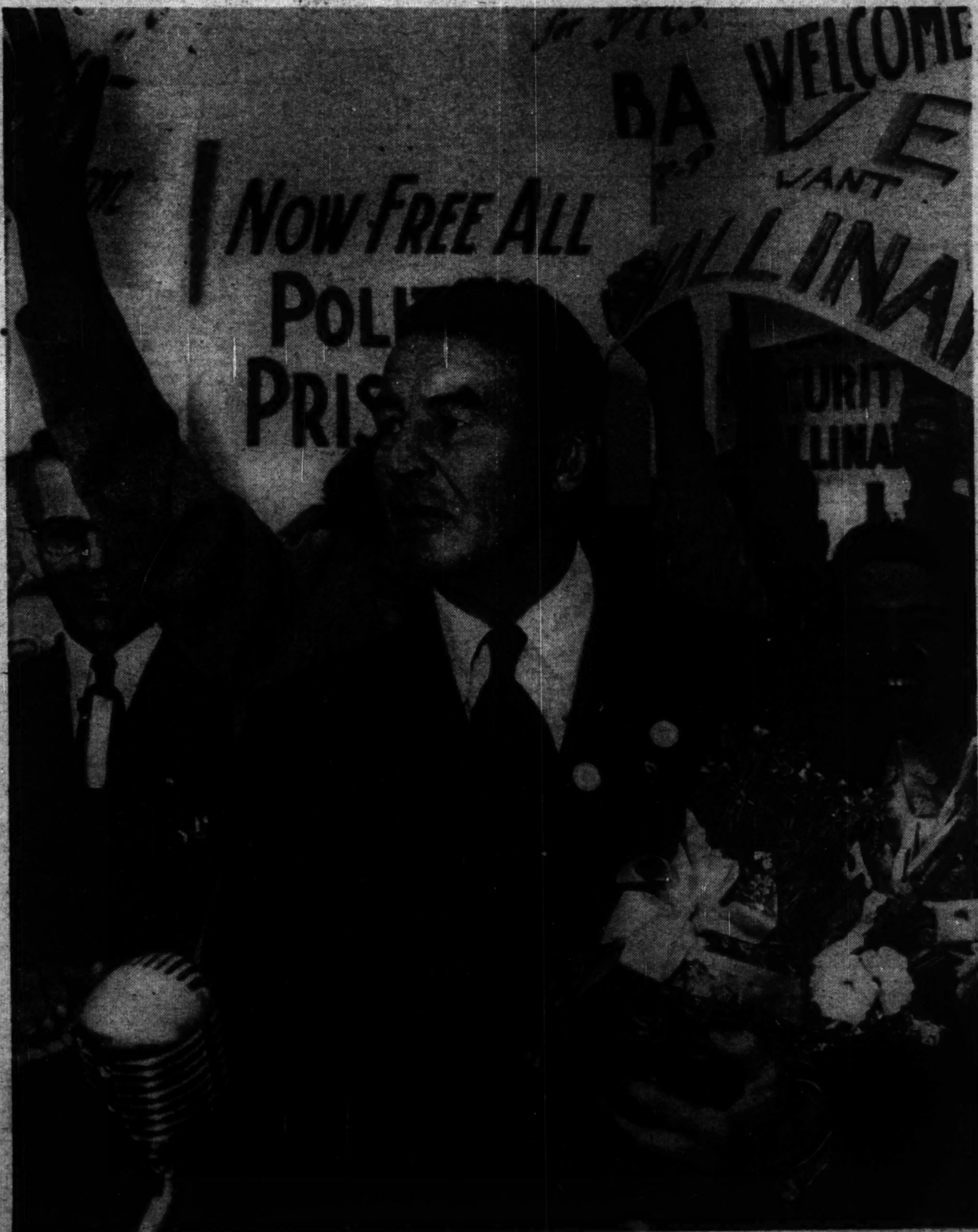
The Irvington Town Commission tried to side-step the issue, before 150 persons who crowded the commission chambers, by adopting a resolution requesting the state legislature to permit rent control on a local level. The legislature is not in session and controls expire Sept. 30. When pressed by CIO, AFL and Progressive Party spokesmen present, Mayor Kruttschnitt

promised some action before that date.

THE "LOCAL RIGHTS" position of the Irvington Commission was promptly blasted by Martin S. Fox, Democratic candidate for Congress in the 12th District. "We know that the champions of the vested interest in control in Trenton will act ineffectively, if at all, on the subject," Fox said.

A delegation of representatives of the Passaic County CIO Council, the Dyers Local 1733, TWUA Local 75, the UAW and the IUE got a pledge from Mayor Lester F. Titus of Paterson that he will present a resolution for extension of controls to the Board of Aldermen for passage in September.

In Plainfield New Brunswick, Camden, Monmouth County and elsewhere the Progressive Party was circulating petitions to the local governing bodies urging extension. In a number of towns the trade unions, either CIO, AFL or independent, were taking the initiative.



VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party candidate for President, is shown holding Washington-grown shamrocks and surrounded by well-wishers as he tells plans to fight for peace in Korea, full freedom for the Negro people. The photo was made as he landed at Steilacoom.

Wash., across Puget Sound from McNeil Island federal penitentiary to which he had been sentenced for six months for "contempt of court" during the trial of his client Harry Bridges, West Coast union leader.

— STORY ON PAGE 4 —

Is Pentagon Using Napalm Against Civilians in Korea?

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

FIRST-HAND reports by American correspondents as well as official communiques in Korea give the lie to the government-inspired effort in Tuesday's New York Times to play down the use of jellied gasoline (napalm) bombs to bring horrible, flaming death to Korean civilians. The article by Times writer Austin Stevens based on statements by Gen. Nathan Twining, acting Chief of Staff of the Air Force sought to cast doubt on the accuracy of such reports by pretending that they appeared exclusively in this coun-

KOREANS APPEAL TO WORLD TO HALT NAPALM BOMBINGS

The North Korean radio yesterday broadcast an appeal to "the peoples of the world" to halt the bombings by U. S. and other planes which it called "barbaric." The broadcast was reported in press association dispatches from Tokio.

The appeal by the Pyongyang radio came scarcely a day after Superforts dropped 140 tons of bombs in a destructive raid on a North Korean area just south of the Chinese border.

In its appeal against the bombings, the Koreans included a demand that the use of napalm, or jellied gasoline, be halted by the U. S.

The radio message was sponsored by the "Fatherland Unifications Peoples Front."

try in the Daily Worker. The fact is that the Daily Worker, with no correspondent of its own in Korea, found—and quoted—its first and most damning account of the use of jellied gasoline against Korean civilians in the New York Times itself!

Here, exactly as it appeared in the New York Times in February, 1951, is George Barrett's eyewitness picture of this horror:

"A napalm raid hit the village three or four days ago when the Chinese were holding up the advance, and nowhere in the village have they buried the dead because there is nobody left to do so. This correspondent came across one old woman, the only one who seemed to be left alive, dazedly hanging up some clothes in a

blackened courtyard filled with the bodies of four members of her family.

"The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept the exact postures they had held when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalog crayoned at Mail Order No. 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket-coral.' There must be almost 200 dead in the tiny hamlet."

But not every Korean victim of jellied gasoline was "strangely unmarked." Add to the Times' report that of the correspondent for the British government's official radio network—Rene Cutforth of the British Broadcasting Co. (BBC).

Writing in his book, "Korean Reporter" (Wingate, London, 1952) of "hundreds of villages reduced to ashes which I had personally seen . . ." the BBC correspondent described as follows the Korean victim of napalm bombing seen at a British field hospital:

"In front of us, a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rags, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. A Korean woman by his side began to speak, and the interpreter said: 'He has to stand, sir, cannot sit or lie.'"

"He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like cracking which broke easily."

Clearly inspired in Washington, and motivated by fears concerning world-wide condemnation of the effect on Korea civilians of jellied gasoline, the Times article quoted Gen. Twining as saying:

"The United Nations air forces in Korea have never employed napalm against civilians."

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, in Great Britain, in a diocesan message delivered April 27, 1951, said of the use of jellied gasoline bombs on Korea:

"It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering. It burns up all life and buildings over a wide area and there is little possibility of escape for man or animal."

"Christians should demand the outlawing of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range, whether soldier, civilian, man, woman or child."

It is believed that the Times article, was motivated by Washington's fear that the world-wide awareness of the use of the terror weapon napalm, in Korea might deepen doubts about the sincerity of the denials about germ war.

The Times article itself hinted at fears that the evidence about the use of napalm in Korea may be brought before the United Nations, whose General Assembly is to convene next month.

(Continued on Page 6)

Africa Coming Under Sway of US Imperialism

(By Allied Labor News)

AMERICAN BUSINESS interests are gaining an increasingly dominant role in South Africa; now the scene of a sweeping people's movement against the white supremacy laws of the Malan government.

Although South Africa became an independent self-governing British dominion in 1931, an analysis by the Council on African Affairs here showed that since world war II it has been increasingly becoming an economic ward of the U. S.

In 1946 a New York banking group, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., and Lazard Freres & Co., reflecting Rockefeller interests, formed a big capital merger with British-South African interests. This investment control was expanded in 1947, covering extensive mining properties and over 100 South African industrial companies. Time magazine described this operation as "the first big beachhead of American capital in South Africa." In 1948 the same U. S. interests, through the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., joined with the Texas Oil Co. in starting the manufacture of oil from coal in South Africa.

MORGAN INTERESTS occupy a dominating position in South African gold and copper mining, according to the CAA analysis which appeared in the publication, Spotlight. Some of the mines, under the indirect control of Morgan, are engaged in processing gold ore waste for the extraction of uranium to be sent to the U. S. Through the Anglo-African Corp., a holding company, control has been acquired over more than 40 South African and Rhodesian companies, including diamond mines and new gold mining properties in the Orange Free State.

Examples of the Morgan-controlled properties are the O'Kiep Copper Co., Ltd., in South Africa and Tsumeb Mines in South West Africa. Direct control and development of these properties are shared by the Newmont Mining Co. and the American Metal Co. The wages of African workers average 13c an hour at O'Kiep; 50c a day at Tsumeb. With this cheap labor, Newmont and American Metal together garnered from these two properties an income of well over \$1 million, before taxes, in 1950.

Also operating in South Africa are American Intl. Nickel Corp. (Morgan-Rockefeller) and Kennecott Copper Corp. (Morgan-Guggenheim). The latter has since 1949 provided or underwritten investments of over \$15.5 million in Orange Free State gold mine operations.

OTHER AMERICAN business interests whose subsidiary companies share in exploiting South Africa's resources and labor are Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Soco Vacuum, Standard Vacuum and the Aluminum Co. of America. Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Studebaker have all expanded their plants or built new ones in South Africa since 1948. Goodyear, General Tire, Firestone and U. S. Rubber as well as Intl. Harvester, American Cyanamide, General Electric, General Foods, Kellogg Co., Coca Cola and Masonite Corp. have investments in South Africa.

SINCE 1948, with the concentration on U. S. strategic stockpiles, has come the demand for immense quantities of South African manganese ore (250,000 tons contracted for in 1949-50) and uranium, supplementing that from the Belgian Congo, America's major source of supply.

Soviet State Bears All Social Insurance Costs

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

THE NEW BUILDING of Moscow University and the Trade Union headquarters stand together on the Lenin Hills, the one crowning its heights, the other on the southern slopes. It reminded me of the way student and factory worker march in parallel lines through the Red Square on the great national holidays, inseparable partners in Soviet life.

I had come to the Trade Union Council to enquire what social insurance provisions are taken in the Soviet Union for ageing workers, for those who retire as for those who wish to continue at work.

"In the first place, you must understand that in the USSR all expenses connected with social insurance are borne by the state. The worker's right to pensions giving him security in his old age are inalienable whether he decides to retire or not," we were told by an official of the Social Insurance department.

"IF THE WORKER wants to continue at work his old-age pension is paid to him by the trade union committee of his place of employment out of the social insurance fund, and he receives the pension in addition to his wages or salary. If he retires he receives his pension from the agency of the Ministry of Social Maintenance in his locality."

"In the USSR," continued the trade union official, "all workers are entitled to old-age pension on reaching the age of sixty and after having worked 25 years (for women the age is 55 and the period of work 20 years). Workers in the coal, metallurgical and

chemical industries, transport workers, teachers, doctors, postal workers and those in a number of other branches of national economy are entitled to pensions somewhat earlier."

"THESE PENSIONS are established according to the average monthly wage or salary of the last 12 months of employment. For example, pensions are paid to persons in the education system upon completion of 25 years service irrespective of age. Such pensions amount to 40 percent of their salary during the 25th year, and, I repeat, the pensioner forfeits nothing if he decides to go on working, getting full salary plus pension."

We were curious to know whether arrangements were made to enable ageing workers to requalify for lighter work more suitable for their powers.

"The idea of throwing old workers out of employment because they are not up to their jobs is quiet foreign to our entire conception of society," we were told. "In other words nobody becomes redundant because of old age. Whether he (or she) retires is entirely his own business."

THE SPEAKER then described how for ageing workers as for those partially incapacitated by ill-health but desiring to continue to work at their place of employment, a law operated that obliged the managements to transfer them to lighter or part-time work. During the re-training period the trade union made up the difference in earnings out of the social insurance fund.



Pension and full wages are drawn by A. Borisov (above), a textile worker famous in the Soviet Union for his production methods. He has worked 51 years in the industry.



Health care is given on the job. Here a worker gets dental work.

official said, "that once he has reached pensionable age, whether it be fifty or sixty, or, in some cases such as teachers, veterinary workers or doctors some years younger depending on the length of service, the workers is entirely free to retire on his pension. Nobody can be forced to quit just because he is getting a pension."

The social insurance system is more friendly tomorrow.

Politicians Ignore CIO's Election Demands But Labor Should Still Fight for Them

(Continued from Page 3.)

the NAACP, ADA and similar organizations have for a number of years been expressing anger at the contrast between what the party leaders have promised and what they actually produced. This was especially noticeable with respect to repeal of Taft-Hartley which the Democrats repeatedly pledged and also with respect to civil rights legislation.

For this reason a key demand of labor and the Negro people in 1952 was that the platform of the party should itself contain guarantees of action designed to insure that the pledges would not remain on paper.

THEREFORE the CIO on July 21 insisted upon extremely important commitments. The party must pledge itself to changing Senate Rule 22 which as it currently operates permits a filibustering minority in the Senate to block all civil rights legislation. Secondly the CIO demanded that the outmoded seniority rules of the Senate and House be revamped so that the leadership of vital committees concerned with labor matters should not go to Dixiecrats bitterly hostile to labor and the Negro people.

But the Democratic platform writers rejected the demand for clearcut language and merely incorporated a paragraph which does not mention the filibuster and speaks merely of support for "majority rule . . . after reasonable debate."

The weakness of this paragraph is demonstrated in the fact that Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, the Dixiecrat leader, accepted it and there was no protest from the white supremacists in the southern delegations.

But whatever element of promise the paragraph contained is dissolved by the fact that if the Democratic ticket should win in November, the presiding officer of the Senate would be J. N. Sparkman who opposes a compulsory FEPC, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation, and who has repeatedly voted against cloture, or other methods of stopping a filibuster.

But this, however, is the "forward looking realistic" platform which the CIO Executive Board praises and this is the ticket which it describes as equipped to fight

for the "great promise" of that platform.

THE CIO TOLD the Democratic platform committee that the civil rights plank must pledge "compulsory fair employment practices." Federal financial aid must be "withheld from states that use such monies to perpetuate segregation and other inequalities based on race creed or color."

"Strengthen civil rights and punish those who deprive others of their civil rights," the CIO demanded.

"Institute real abolition of segregation in the armed forces of the U. S." it said.

What the Democratic platform writers produced was far from "forward looking," on the contrary it looked backward into the pre-Roosevelt past. Instead of the compulsory FEPC pledged in the 1948 platform and demanded by the CIO, the civil rights plank deliberately omitted to use the word "compulsory" and failed even to adopt the somewhat milder substitute phrase "FEPC with enforcement powers."

THE PLANK also talked of responsibility of "state and local governments" in protecting civil rights.

In ordinary times no one but a Dixiecrat would deny that state governments had such responsibilities. But in the context of the states rights debate which was proceeding behind the scenes at the Democratic convention, members of the CIO Executive Board

were well aware that this phrase was a retreat from the Roosevelt position on the responsibility of the Federal Government to battle vigorously in defense of the civil rights of the Negro people.

The effect was to make the party civil rights plank essentially a states rights position which even Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina could accept.

It was moreover the position of the Democratic nominee, Adlai Stevenson, himself, who the CIO Executive Board now hails as the man best equipped to translate the "great promise" of the platform into reality.

ON ANOTHER rather vital issue there is also a considerable gap between the "great promise" of the platform and the somewhat modified promises of the standard bearers. Adlai Stevenson does not believe in repealing Taft-Hartley and has so stated. John Sparkman had voted in favor of Taft-Hartley on several occasions. This is a discrepancy which makes the glowing words of the CIO Executive Board ring slightly hollow to the trade union member who has been forced back to work after a broken strike by a Taft-Hartley injunction, or who has seen his union almost bankrupted by Taft-Hartley suits against it.

One could go through the Democratic platform plank by plank and compare it with the demands presented to the Democratic convention by the CIO, and the obvious conclusion would be that labor was shortchanged.

THE CIO for instance demanded "a fully democratic national health insurance insurance program."

The health plank of the platform comments simply: "We shall continue to work for better health for every American." This is a major retreat from the 1948 platform.

It is not hard to understand what lies behind the discrepancy. The CIO, in this instance speaking in the interests of a majority of the people, said that the number one enemy of the American standard of living was the lust for profits and the inflationary price rises promoted by the profit seekers.

For the Democratic platform writers, on the other hand, the No. 1 enemy is described as "communism" or the "communist menace" or the "danger of Soviet expansion" etc.

It is by this means that the real leaders of the Democratic Party "justify" their deafness to the demands of labor and the Negro people.

THE STATEMENT of the CIO Executive Board contained a few well-chosen words accurately describing the Republican Party as anti-labor and "empty of concern for the needs of the people." Eisenhower was pictured as a captive of the GOP Old Guard, the "ancient enemies of the people."

Thus the statement warned CIO members against being deceived by the empty promises of the Republican Party while Murray, Reuther and Carey were hastily swallowing the equally empty promises of the Democrats—and more than that, while they were pretending that Stevenson and

Sparkman offered a "great promise" when in fact they hadn't deigned to offer any pledges to labor.

The CIO Executive Board refused even to admit the existence of the Progressive Party and its peace ticket headed by Hallinan and Bass. But for many of CIO members it will be clear that this is the only party deserving labor's vote.

But whether or not CIO members agree that a vote for the PP is the only genuine alternative to the bi-partisans, one conclusion should have no difficulty in finding acceptance among them. That is that labor will serve its own interest and that of the nation only if it engages in a vigorous and active campaign to force all candidates to make an uncompromising stand for labor's demands.

500 Strike at Film Plant

The General Aniline and Film Corp. plant here was closed by a strike of 500 workers today.

The strikers, represented by the AFL Chemical Workers Union, have asked for 5½ cent wage increase based on the cost-of-living index, and an escalator clause providing for future wage adjustments on that basis.

ASK WAGE INCREASE IN WEST GERMANY

BREMEN (A.L.N.). — Fifteen thousand Bremen metal workers threatened to strike unless their employers consent to a 10 pfennig per hour wage boost and a similar increase for white collar workers.

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New Jersey SHOP TALK



EVIDENCE continues to mount throughout the state that workers are not willing to give up their unions as militant fighters for their economic needs. In the past month there have been innumerable examples in Jersey that working people are not being taken in by the "We've all got to sacrifice for the war effort" line of the government and the employers. Workers in all types of unions—AFL, CIO and independent—are insisting that their grievances and wage demands be met. Evidently the workers just don't believe the "National Emergency" baloney that is being dished out.

IN JERSEY CITY strikers at the Claremont Army Terminal "reluctantly" agreed to a truce in the dispute with the Dade Brothers Stevedoring Co. The strikers, members of Local 1478 Marine Warehousemen's Union, affiliated to the ILA, charged discrimination in the hiring practices of the company. They are demanding that seniority rights be observed. The Warehousemen together with Longshoremen of Local 1247, ILA, marched on City Hall and set up a picket line at one stage of the dispute. The dispute now goes to the American Arbitration Association for arbitration.

IN BLOOMFIELD 750 workers of the General Electric Co. walked out for three days before a settlement was reached. The union charged that a breakdown in the grievance machinery had taken place, and accused the big corporation of violating the contract. The workers, members of Local 422 United Electrical Workers Union, Ind., picketed the plant during the three days they were off the job. Meanwhile both the UE and IUE rejected GE's latest contract offer. Negotiations are now going on nationally between GE and the two unions.

NEARLY 1,000 workers of the Bendix Aviation Corp., members of Local 417, IUE, are out on strike at Red Bank, Eatontown and Long Branch. The company offered 4-5 cents an hour increase but the workers are demanding a general increase of 15 cents an hour. The workers voted for the strike following a walkout in the Red Bank and Eatontown plants of the company. Walter Bennett, a member of the union's negotiating committee charged that workers in the three struck plants were receiving 20 cents an hour less than the workers in the Bendix Teterboro plant.

THE WORKERS of the Whippany Paper Board Co., members of Local 297, United Paperworkers, CIO, who returned to work recently after a 12 months strike charged the company with violating its agreement. The union and the company agreed to work under the terms of the old agreement until a new contract was signed. However, Martin Scalley, president of the union, charged that the company was not living up to the old contract by cutting work crews, cleanup time and eating time.

IN RIVERSIDE workers of the B. F. Goodrich Tire Co. plant joined thousands of other rubber workers throughout the country in a strike against the company. Goodrich agreed to a 10 cents an hour raise but only "if we agree to the impossible contract terms dictated by the company" according to a union spokesman. Holiday pay, grievance procedure, vacations, reporting for work pay and other issues are unsettled.

COMPANY GOONS attempted to use crank handles on women pickets, and one female picket was knocked down and slightly injured during a strike against the Mataran Undergarment Co. in Matawan. The strikers, members of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union, AFL, are demanding

a 25 percent increase in wages, a union shop and other benefits.

WHAT KIND of macaroni and spaghetti do you eat? Make sure it's not Muellers—until the strike is settled. The Mueller workers—280 of them—are picketing the company plant at 180 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City, following the suspension of three workers by the company. This is the first work stoppage at the plant in 50 years. The workers are members of a Bakers, Canning, Packing and Food Service Workers Union, CIO. The union is also seeking a new contract to replace the one which expired July 7. The workers' demands are: 30 cents an hour wage increase, additional paid holidays and better vacation terms.

A NO-STRIKE clause didn't stop a dozen women from picketing the Mack Manufacturing Co. when they saw a company move that would have ended their union affiliation. They kept 560 other employees out of the plant and they won their point in a hurry when the company announced that the change was only an "administrative" one and would not affect the women's union status. The 12 women will continue to be represented by Local 229 UAW.

All of the above struggles show that workers are willing to fight to maintain their unions and for their economic needs. While many workers may not yet clearly see the necessity of fighting directly for peace, an end to the Korean war, and for a Five-Power Peace Pact, the fact remains that millions of workers in this country are ready and willing and are struggling against the effects of the war economy that has sent prices and taxes sky high, and has lowered their standards of living.

[Shop Talk congratulates the labor leaders and labor organizations who took part in the Paterson Conference Against Discrimination. The time is here and now to get into the fight to wipe out discrimination against our Negro brothers and sisters. The unity of labor and the Negro people makes a combination that can accomplish miracles, and can make democracy a living reality for the people. Every local union in Passaic County should be brought into this fight.]

Food Prices

(Continued from Page 1) estimated that the \$5.20 a ton increase given to the big corporations will cost every family in the United States \$100 a year in increased prices.

A LETTER in the Trenton Times signed "Worried Working Wife" indicates what these price increases mean to the average working class family. She says: "The wife of today must work in order to make ends meet," and asks, "Why is this world in such a state that a man cannot earn enough to support his family, or even to meet every day needs?" She then comments on a picture she saw, "Meet Mr. John Doe," in which the hero threatens to jump off the roof of City Hall in protest against world conditions. "I have felt that way many times of late," continues the letter, "I for one would like to leap right with him."

Obviously this isn't the solution to high prices that are robbing the people of their incomes. What is needed is for the trade union movement plus the peoples organizations to enter into an all-out movement against the profiteers, and for a real program of price control. The coming election campaign should be used to press Congressional candidates for guarantees of effective price control action in the next session of Congress.

A Medal for the City of Paterson

An Editorial

(Reprint from the Daily Worker)

The citizens of Paterson, N. J., merit praise and emulation for the way in which they unitedly and vigorously met a shameful instance of jimcrow.

Patersonians—white and Negro—refused to "look the other way" after Negro children were barred from Red Cross swimming classes in the city's privately-owned pools last July 2. The local Red Cross chapter cancelled its classes rather than be party to the infamy. The daily Paterson Morning Call responded editorially and through its news and letter columns against this act of racism, and a petition for official city action was promptly signed by thousands within a few days.

Although the potest movement was sparked by the strongest Negro organization—the Committee

for Negro Participation in Government—the campaign was supported by a majority of white citizens. The town's largest labor union, leading churches, peace groups, American Legion, civil rights organizations, political parties, civic and fraternal groups placed themselves on record against the jimcrow pools.

Mayor Lester Titus was forced to recognize the citizens' movement and support its demand for a municipal pool. And when most of those who had expressed an anti-jimcrow position met in a conference last Tuesday to formalize their movement around a civil rights program, Paterson's Board of Recreation was represented.

The keynote speaker of the conference was Christopher Frawley, director of the Passaic County CIO Council, who warned of the danger of fascism if jimcrow acts were to

get by unchallenged. And the program of the conference included, in addition to breaking swimming-pool discrimination, a fight for jobs, for Negro representation in government, elimination of ghettos and slums and the establishment of an official body to attack jimcrow in every city establishment every day.

Patersonians, by rejecting a "small act" of jimcrow against Negro children, has evolved a program against the jimcrow monsters threatening democracy everywhere. Probably in no other city—large or small—has there been such a development. It would be too bad if this movement which united all segments of the population on the issue of Negro rights were not duplicated in many American communities. Paterson deserves national recognition.

Olympic Star Gets Jersey School Post

ANDY STANFIELD, outstanding Negro Olympic track star, has been appointed Coordinator of Athletics in the Jersey City public school system. Stanfield, a product of the Jersey City school system, "has brought world wide renown to his city by his feats in the Olympic games," said Dr. Marie Carpenter, member of the Board of Education in Jersey City.

Stanfield, a qualified physical education instructor, had been seeking work in that field prior to his great showing in the Olympic games, and in subsequent games in London. The position pays \$4,000 per year.

In addition to Stanfield other Jersey athletes have been grabbing the spotlight with their athletic prowess. Milt Campbell of Plainfield, after finishing second to Bob Matthias in the Olympics decathlon, also starred in the London games. The Negro star copped the 110 high hurdles event, and just missed winning the 220 by a fraction of an inch.

CAMPBELL, Bob Clotworthy of Westfield and Tom Price of Eatontown were honored recently by home-town admirers. Clotworthy won third prize in the Olympics men's spring board diving contest. Price won a first place gold medal in the double-scul rowing.

Meanwhile two more well known Jersey athletes continued to star in the Big League pennant races. Larry Doby of Paterson, center fielder for the Cleveland Indians, grabbed the runs batted in and home run leadership of the American League. Doby has hit 26 homers so far, and has batted in 83 runs. In the National League Joe Black of Plainfield has become the mainstay of the Brooklyn Dodgers pitching staff. Black has a 9-2 won and lost record with the Dodgers in addition to saving several games with his great relief pitching.

Fight Jimcrow

(Continued from Page 1) alter its demand for a beach limited to residents. Since the residential pattern is jimcrow, this in fact means Negroes will be barred.

In editorial titled "Voice of Ignorance" the Asbury Park Press also condemned the vicious chauvinism of the women and scoffed at the idea that persons "should be awarded a private beach at the expense of all taxpayers, including those to whose presence they object."

In Nutley, children circulating a petition for a municipal swimming pool have secured more than 500 signatures and plan an all-out drive when school begins, including a block-by-block canvass of the town.

Demand Inquiry in Youth's Death

ANGERED Union County citizens called in the Elizabeth branch of the NAACP to investigate the shooting to death of 15-year-old William Bryant of 102 Tichenor St., Newark by Linden policeman John H. Pecosky.

According to the cop's story, the young man and two companions were robbing a diner and failed to halt after warning shots. Bryant was killed by a bullet through his neck. The total money missing from the diner was \$5 in quarters from the juke box and cigarette machine.

Dr. L. Greeley Brown, chairman of the NAACP investigating committee, said he would seek grand jury indictments if the charge of discrimination is confirmed by his probe.

The policeman "should have shot to capture and not to kill," he said. "Whether the officer killed him because he was a Negro we will have to find out."

One of two other 18-year-old youths being held in connection with the alleged robbery was picked up by Elizabeth police in a routine check.

UAW Pickets Harvester, UE Votes Strike

CHICAGO.—The issue at International Harvester was joined this week—with both the UE and the UAW-CIO battling the giant farm equipment trust for wage concessions.

The UAW-CIO Local 6 at Melrose Park went into the third week of its strike.

The 10 UE Harvester locals completed a strike vote which went about seven-to-one for a walkout.

At a meeting last Sunday of the striking Melrose Park local, president Ray Cluts indicated that management was stalling in negotiations with an eye toward developments in the UE section of the Harvester chain.

GOVERNMENT conciliators were trying early this week to get a resumption of negotiations between the company and UE. Gerald Fiedle, chairman of the UE Harvester Conference Board, declared that while his union was prepared to discuss the issues further, "there is little evidence of Harvester's willingness to bargain in good faith."

Local after local in the UE reported in heavy tallies in favor of strike action this week. The strike vote of 30,000 UE workers was ordered after the August 20 termination of the contract was followed by a collapse of negotiations.

MEANWHILE, the UAW-CIO walkout in Melrose Park remained solid in spite of a series of letters by the Harvester Company to the strikers urging them to return to work. The local issued a statement saying:

"Up to now, the company's bargaining has consisted of saying no to every issue in dispute. Up to now, the company has carried on a propaganda war designed to

break the strike. They have failed completely."

THE LOCAL 6 strike bulletin carried this summary of the strike issues:

"Briefly, they are the company's wage-cutting campaign in the face of the highest cost of living in the history of our country. They are the speeding up of our assembly lines and the cutting of manpower on those lines.

"They are the discharging of two employees who could not keep up with the pace set, on the ground that they were not working hard enough. They are the instituting of daywork classifications at 5 to 20 cents an hour less than what is being paid for identical work in other sections of the plant. They are the question of how hard must a man work to earn his daily bread."

UE Wins 11c Hike At Magnavox

FT. WAYNE, Ind.

Following a stop-work union meeting to discuss the state of contract negotiations Magnavox Co. came through with a 7 cents raise retroactive to June 1 plus another 4 cents after next Jan. 1 and equity adjustments of 3 to 5 cents an hour.

Also was granted a company-paid family insurance plan covering life, hospitalization, medical care and a special police coverage clause.

The New York-Harlem Edition Worker

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Greet Progressive Party Candidate on Coast

Big Rally Launches National Poll on Korea Cease-Fire

By ART SHIELDS

See Also
Story and
Editorial
on Page 5

AN IMMENSE CROWD of peace lovers that filled the grand stand and bleachers at Randall's Island Stadium for hundreds of yards on each side of the stage asked President Truman Wednesday night to bring peace to Korea.

The meeting was much bigger than even its sponsors expected. It will be followed by other peace demonstrations in a new drive for an end of the war, which is disgracing America. The crowd, that had come to hear Paul Robeson

and other artists and speakers, filled every seat from which the stage-set in the center of the athletic field—could be seen and overflowed into the background beyond. Hundreds more sat on the athletic field in front of the stage. And hundreds more were sitting in the aisles or standing behind the top rows of the towering stands of the 21,000 capacity stadium, police estimated the audience at 18,000.

★

THE PEOPLE had come from five boroughs of New York City and from New Jersey to enjoy the music festival and to demonstrate for peace. They came by bus, subway and private cars that filled the parking spaces nearby.

And none of the peace lovers seem to have been worried by the threats of some fascist elements to turn the Island into another Peekskill. These hoodlums simply did not have the people with them.

The audience applauded when Rabbi Dr. Samuel Buchler of the People's Synagogue, thanked Robert Moses, head of the Park Department, for rejecting the telegraphed demand of a disruptive group to call off the meeting.

The disrupter's wire to Moses was signed by Benjamin Schultz, head of the so-called Joint Committee Against Communism, which doesn't represent much except himself; Alfred Kohlberg, leader of the notorious China Lobby that wants war with People's China, and some brass hats from the American Legion, the Veterans of Foreign Wars and the Catholic War Veterans.

THE SKY was overcast Wednesday night. But the crowd on this island in the midst of the East River, felt close to the heart of New York. Lights blazed to the southwest from the towers of the Empire State, Chrysler and RCA Buildings. And aircraft beacon lights played in the sky, while lighted transport planes shone overhead.

Lights were shining on two great one-word slogans that simply said "PEACE" and on a great American flag in the backdrop of the stage as the meeting opened with the singing of the national anthem.

The singer, Mrs. Dorothy McGowan, was followed by a short speech of greeting by the Rev. Edward D. McGowan, chairman of the New York Peace Institute, which called the rally.

The audience broke into applause at his first mention of "peace," and the applause got louder as he urged an end to the war in Korea.

A prayer for peace was then delivered by the Rev. Jack R. McMichael, executive director of

(Continued on Page 8)



VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party candidate for President, is shown holding Washington-grown shamrocks and surrounded by well-wishers as he tells plans to fight for peace in Korea, full freedom for the Negro people. The photo was made as he landed at Steilacoom,

Wash., across Puget Sound from McNeil Island federal penitentiary to which he had been sentenced for six months for "contempt of court" during the trial of his client Harry Bridges, West Coast union leader.

— STORY ON PAGE 4 —

Politicians Ignore CIO's Election Demands — Labor Should Press for Them

— See Page 3 —

Is Pentagon Using Napalm Against Civilians in Korea?

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

FIRST-HAND reports by American correspondents as well as official communiques in Korea give the lie to the government-inspired effort in Tuesday's New York Times to play down the use of jellied gasoline (napalm) bombs to bring horrible, flaming death to Korean civilians. The article by Times writer Austin Stevens based on statements by Gen. Nathan Twining, acting Chief of Staff of the Air Force sought to cast doubt on the accuracy of such reports by pretending that they appeared exclusively in this coun-

KOREANS APPEAL TO WORLD TO HALT NAPALM BOMBINGS

The North Korean radio yesterday broadcast an appeal to "the peoples of the world" to halt the bombings by U. S. and other planes which it called "barbaric." The broadcast was reported in press association dispatches from Tokio.

The appeal by the Pyongyang radio came scarcely a day after Superforts dropped 140 tons of bombs in a destructive raid on a North Korean area just south of the Chinese border.

In its appeal against the bombings, the Koreans included a demand that the use of napalm, or jellied gasoline, be halted by the U. S.

The radio message was sponsored by the "Fatherland Unifications Peoples Front."

try in the Daily Worker. The fact is that the Daily Worker, with no correspondent of its own in Korea, found—and quoted—its first and most damning account of the use of jellied gasoline against Korean civilians in the New York Times itself!

Here, exactly as it appeared in the New York Times in February, 1951, is George Barrett's eyewitness picture of this horror:

"A napalm raid hit the village three or four days ago when the Chinese were holding up the advance, and nowhere in the village have they buried the dead because there is nobody left to do so. This correspondent came across one old woman, the only one who seemed to be left alive, dazedly hanging up some clothes in a

blackened courtyard filled with the bodies of four members of her family.

"The inhabitants throughout the village and in the fields were caught and killed and kept the exact postures they had held when the napalm struck—a man about to get on his bicycle, 50 boys and girls playing in an orphanage, a housewife strangely unmarked, holding in her hand a page torn from a Sears-Roebuck catalog crayoned at Mail Order No. 3,811,294 for a \$2.98 'bewitching bed jacket-coral.' There must be almost 200 dead in the tiny hamlet."

But not every Korean victim of jellied gasoline was "strangely unmarked." Add to the Times' report that of the correspondent for the British government's official radio network—Rene Cutforth of the British Broadcasting Co. (BBC).

Writing in his book, "Korean Reporter" (Wingate, London, 1952) of "hundreds of villages reduced to ashes which I had personally seen . . ." the BBC correspondent described as follows the Korean victim of napalm bombing seen at a British field hospital:

"In front of us, a curious figure was standing, a little crouched, legs straddled, arms held out from his sides. He had no eyes, and the whole of his body, nearly all of which was visible through tatters of burnt rag, was covered with a hard black crust speckled with yellow pus. A Korean woman by his side began to speak, and the interpreter said: 'He has to stand, sir, cannot sit or lie.'"

"He had to stand because he was no longer covered with a skin, but with a crust-like crackling which broke easily."

Clearly inspired in Washington, and motivated by fears concerning world-wide condemnation of the effect on Korea civilians of jellied gasoline, the Times article quoted Gen. Twining as saying:

"The United Nations air forces in Korea have never employed napalm against civilians."

Dr. Cyril Garbett, Archbishop of York, in Great Britain, in a diocesan message delivered April 27, 1951, said of the use of jellied gasoline bombs on Korea:

"It is a weapon which inflicts terrible and indiscriminate loss and suffering. It burns up all life and buildings over a wide area and there is little possibility of escape for man or animal."

"Christians should demand the outlawing of the use of weapons so horrible and destructive to all who come within their range, whether soldier, civilian, man, woman or child."

It is believed that the Times article, was motivated by Washington's fear that the world-wide awareness of the use of the terror weapon napalm, in Korea might deepen doubts about the sincerity of the denials about germ war.

The Times article itself hinted at fears that the evidence about the use of napalm in Korea may be brought before the United Nations, whose General Assembly is to convene next month.

(Continued on Page 6)

Africa Coming Under Sway of US Imperialism

(By Allied Labor News)

AMERICAN BUSINESS interests are gaining an increasingly dominant role in South Africa, now the scene of a sweeping people's movement against the white supremacy laws of the Malan government.

Although South Africa became an independent self-governing British dominion in 1931, an analysis by the Council on African Affairs here showed that since world war II it has been increasingly becoming an economic ward of the U. S.

In 1946 a New York banking group, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Lazard Freres & Co., reflecting Rockefeller interests, formed a big capital merger with British-South African interests. This investment control was expanded in 1947, covering extensive mining properties and over 100 South African industrial companies. Time magazine described this operation as "the first big beachhead of American capital in South Africa." In 1948 the same U. S. interests, through the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., joined with the Texas Oil Co. in starting the manufacture of oil from coal in South Africa.

MORGAN INTERESTS occupy a dominating position in South African gold and copper mining, according to the CAA analysis which appeared in the publication, Spotlight. Some of the mines, under the indirect control of Morgan, are engaged in processing gold ore waste for the extraction of uranium to be sent to the U. S. Through the Anglo-African Corp., a holding company, control has been acquired over more than 40 South African and Rhodesian companies, including diamond mines and new gold mining properties in the Orange Free State.

Examples of the Morgan-controlled properties are the O'Kiep Copper Co., Ltd., in South Africa and Tsumeb Mines in South West Africa. Direct control and development of these properties are shared by the Newmont Mining Co. and the American Metal Co. The wages of African workers average 13c an hour at O'Kiep; 50c a day at Tsumeb. With this cheap labor, Newmont and American Metal together garnered from these two properties an income of well over \$1 million, before taxes, in 1950.

Also operating in South Africa are American Intl. Nickel Corp. (Morgan-Rockefeller) and Kennecott Copper Corp. (Morgan-Guggenheim). The latter has since 1949 provided or underwritten investments of over \$15.5 million in Orange Free State gold mine operations.

OTHER AMERICAN business interests whose subsidiary companies share in exploiting South Africa's resources and labor are Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum, Standard Vacuum and the Aluminum Co. of America. Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Studebaker have all expanded their plants or built new ones in South Africa since 1948. Goodyear, General Tire, Firestone and U. S. Rubber as well as Intl. Harvester, American Cyanamide, General Electric, General Foods, Kellogg Co., Coca-Cola and Masonite Corp. have investments in South Africa.

SINCE 1948, with the concentration on U. S. strategic stockpiles, has come the demand for immense quantities of South African manganese ore (250,000 tons contracted for in 1949-50) and uranium, supplementing that from the Belgian Congo, America's major source of supply.

Soviet State Bears All Social Insurance Costs

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

THE NEW BUILDING of Moscow University and the Trade Union headquarters stand together on the Lenin Hills, the one crowning its heights, the other on the southern slopes. It reminded me of the way student and factory worker march in parallel lines through the Red Square on the great national holidays, inseparable partners in Soviet life.

I had come to the Trade Union Council to enquire what social insurance provisions are taken in the Soviet Union for ageing workers, for those who retire as for those who wish to continue at work.

"In the first place, you must understand that in the USSR all expenses connected with social insurance are borne by the state. The worker's right to pensions giving him security in his old age are inalienable whether he decides to retire or not," we were told by an official of the Social Insurance department.

"IF THE WORKER wants to continue at work his old-age pension is paid to him by the trade union committee of his place of employment out of the social insurance fund, and he receives the pension in addition to his wages or salary. If he retires he receives his pension from the agency of the Ministry of Social Maintenance in his locality."

"In the USSR," continued the trade union official, "all workers are entitled to old-age pension on reaching the age of sixty and after having worked 25 years (for women the age is 55 and the period of work 20 years). Workers in the coal, metallurgical and

chemical industries, transport workers, teachers, doctors, postal workers and those in a number of other branches of national economy are entitled to pensions somewhat earlier."

"THESE PENSIONS are established according to the average monthly wage or salary of the last 12 months of employment. For example, pensions are paid to persons in the education system upon completion of 25 years service irrespective of age. Such pensions amount to 40 percent of their salary during the 25th year, and, I repeat, the pensioner forfeits nothing if he decides to go on working, getting full salary plus pension."

We were curious to know whether arrangements were made to enable ageing workers to requalify for lighter work more suitable for their powers.

"The idea of throwing old workers out of employment because they are not up to their jobs is quiet foreign to our entire conception of society," we were told. "In other words nobody becomes redundant because of old age. Whether he (or she) retires is entirely his own business."

THE SPEAKER then described how for ageing workers as for those partially incapacitated by ill-health but desiring to continue to work at their place of employment, a law operated that obliged the managements to transfer them to lighter or part-time work. During the re-training period the trade union made up the difference in earnings out of the social insurance fund.



Pension and full wages are drawn by A. Borisov (above), a textile worker famous in the Soviet Union for his production methods. He has worked 51 years in the industry.



Health care is given on the job. Here a worker gets dental work.

official said, "that once he has reached pensionable age, whether it be fifty or sixty, or, in some cases such as teachers, veterinary workers or doctors some years younger depending on the length of service, the workers are entirely free to retire on his pension. Nobody can be forced to quit just because he is getting a pension."

The social insurance system ad-

Politicians Ignore CIO's Election Demands But Labor Should Still Fight for Them

(Continued from Page 3.)

the NAACP, ADA and similar organizations have for a number of years been expressing anger at the contrast between what the party leaders have promised and what they actually produced. This was especially noticeable with respect to repeal of Taft-Hartley which the Democrats repeatedly pledged and also with respect to civil rights legislation.

For this reason a key demand of labor and the Negro people in 1952 was that the platform of the party should itself contain guarantees of action designed to insure that the pledges would not remain on paper.

THEREFORE the CIO on July 21 insisted upon extremely important commitments. The party must pledge itself to changing Senate Rule 22 which as it currently operates permits a filibustering minority in the Senate to block all civil rights legislation. Secondly the CIO demanded that the outmoded seniority rules of the Senate and House be revamped so that the leadership of vital committees concerned with labor matters should not go to Dixiecrats bitterly hostile to labor and the Negro people.

But the Democratic platform writers rejected the demand for clearcut language and merely incorporated a paragraph which does not mention the filibuster and speaks merely of support for "majority rule . . . after reasonable debate."

The weakness of this paragraph is demonstrated in the fact that Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, the Dixiecrat leader, accepted it and there was no protest from the white supremacists in the southern delegations.

But whatever element of promise the paragraph contained is dissolved by the fact that if the Democratic ticket should win in November, the presiding officer of the Senate would be J. N. Sparkman who opposes a compulsory FEPC, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation, and who has repeatedly voted against cloture, or other methods of stopping a filibuster.

But this, however, is the "forward looking realistic" platform which the CIO Executive Board praises and this is the ticket which it describes as equipped to fight

for the "great promise" of that platform.

THE CIO TOLD the Democratic platform committee that the civil rights plank must pledge "compulsory fair employment practices." Federal financial aid must be "withheld from states that use such monies to perpetuate segregation and other inequalities based on race creed or color."

"Strengthen civil rights and punish those who deprive others of their civil rights," the CIO demanded.

"Institute real abolition of segregation in the armed forces of the U. S.," it said.

What the Democratic platform writers produced was far from "forward looking," on the contrary it looked backward into the pre-Roosevelt past. Instead of the compulsory FEPC pledged in the 1948 platform and demanded by the CIO, the civil rights plank deliberately omitted to use the word "compulsory" and failed even to adopt the somewhat milder substitute phrase "FEPC with enforcement powers."

THE PLANK also talked of responsibility of "state and local governments" in protecting civil rights.

In ordinary times no one but a Dixiecrat would deny that state governments had such responsibilities. But in the context of the states rights debate which was proceeding behind the scenes at the Democratic convention, members of the CIO Executive Board

were well aware that this phrase was a retreat from the Roosevelt position on the responsibility of the Federal Government to battle vigorously in defense of the civil rights of the Negro people.

The effect was to make the party civil rights plank essentially a states rights position which even Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina could accept.

It was moreover the position of the Democratic nominee, Adlai Stevenson, himself, who the CIO Executive Board now hails as the man best equipped to translate the "great promise" of the platform into reality.

ON ANOTHER rather vital issue there is also a considerable gap between the "great promise" of the platform and the somewhat modified promises of the standard bearers. Adlai Stevenson does not believe in repealing Taft-Hartley and has so stated. John Sparkman had voted in favor of Taft-Hartley on several occasions. This is a discrepancy which makes the glowing words of the CIO Executive Board ring slightly hollow to the trade union member who has been forced back to work after a broken strike by a Taft-Hartley injunction, or who has seen his union almost bankrupted by Taft-Hartley suits against it.

One could go through the Democratic platform plank by plank and compare it with the demands presented to the Democratic convention by the CIO, and the obvious conclusion would be that labor was shortchanged.

THE CIO for instance demanded "a fully democratic national health insurance insurance program."

The health plank of the platform comments simply: "We shall continue to work for better health for every American." This is a major retreat from the 1948 platform.

It is not hard to understand what lies behind the discrepancy. The CIO, in this instance speaking in the interests of a majority of the people, said that the "number one enemy of the American standard of living was the just for profits and the inflationary price rises promoted by the profit seekers."

For the Democratic platform writers, on the other hand, the No. 1 enemy is described as "communism" or the "communist menace" or the "danger of Soviet expansion" etc.

It is by this means that the real leaders of the Democratic Party "justify" their deafness to the demands of labor and the Negro people.

THE STATEMENT of the CIO Executive Board contained a few well-chosen words accurately describing the Republican Party as anti-labor and "empty of concern for the needs of the people." Eisenhower was pictured as a captive of the GOP Old Guard, the "ancient enemies of the people."

Thus the statement warned CIO members against being deceived by the empty promises of the Republican Party while Murray, Reuther and Carey were hastily swallowing the equally empty promises of the Democrats—and more than that, while they were pretending that Stevenson and

Sparkman offered a "great promise" when in fact they hadn't deigned to offer any pledges to labor.

The CIO Executive Board refused even to admit the existence of the Progressive Party and its peace ticket headed by Hallinan and Bass. But for many of CIO members it will be clear that this is the only party deserving labor's vote.

But whether or not CIO members agree that a vote for the PP is the only genuine alternative to the bi-partisans, one conclusion should have no difficulty in finding acceptance among them. That is that labor will serve its own interest and that of the nation only if it engages in a vigorous and active campaign to force all candidates to make an uncompromising stand for labor's demands.

500 Strike at Film Plant

The General Aniline and Film Corp. plant here was closed by a strike of 500 workers today.

The strikers, represented by the AFL Chemical Workers Union, have asked for 5 1/2 cent wage increase based on the cost-of-living index, and an escalator clause providing for future wage adjustments on that basis.

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NEGRO ATTORNEY WINS NOMINATION FOR STATE SENATOR IN DEMOCRATIC PRIMARY

An opportunity to send the first Negro to the lily-white New York State Senate loomed yesterday, when Julius A. Archibald, Negro attorney, was declared the winner over incumbent Sen. Harold I. Panken for the Democratic nomination in Manhattan's 21 S. D. In East Harlem, the Republican machine succeeded in defeating for renomination of the labor-backed incumbent, State Sen. William J. Bianchi of the 22 S. D. Bianchi, whose acceptance of American Labor Party support and vigorous championing of progressive legislation while in Albany had aroused GOP bosses' ire, received 1372 votes to the 2666 of machine-backed Dr. Charles J. Muzzicato.

Archibald, who was supported by the Non-partisan Committee to Elect a Negro State Senator, obtained 5378 votes to the 5207

votes for Panken, the Tammany candidate. Panken, refusing to concede defeat, indicated he will insist on a recount.

Archibald received the backing of insurgent Tammany groups after Negro citizens of all parties joined in a coalition to press for election of a Negro to the Albany body. The movement has been vigorously supported by the American Labor Party.

Rally Launches Nat'l Poll for Korea Cease-Fire

(Continued from Page 1)
the Methodist Federation for Social Action.

HE WAS FOLLOWED by the Rev. Reginald H. Bass, co-chairman of the New York Peace Institute, who emphasized the overwhelming desire of the American people for peace.

Rose Russell, Legislative Representative of the Teachers' Union, expressed the people's gratification that the vigilante groups has been unable to stop the great concert and rally.

Rabbi Buchler denounced the arming of the Nazis and the Japanese militarists and asked how the government could get peace by giving the "gun back to the gunman."

Karen Morley, popular Hollywood actress, said she had felt the intense demand of the soldiers for peace during her visits to the GI's during the Second World War. Every man from captain down to private was saying that there must never be another war again, she said. But unfortunately the high officers, from the colonels up, were looking forward to the next world war.

THE CROWD kept applauding Miss Morley from start to finish. They liked especially her remark that she had learned certain things as "an ordinary little girl in an ordinary little town" in the Midwest. She had learned that the free speech amendment of the Constitution was sacred, and she had learned from her neighbors that "a squealer is the lowest form of animal life."

The cheering was most enthusiastic when she referred to the belief of many American people that "the cash register rings in Wall Street every time a child dies in Korea."

Mrs. Eslanda Goode Robeson,

talked of the Progressive Party's peace platform. She said that she couldn't accept the assertion of I. F. Stone, the Compass columnist that the American people had no strong desire for peace. The American people, she replied, not only wanted peace, and wanted it intensely. They were also refusing to support the blood campaigns and other moves to aid the war.

MRS. ROBESON then turned to the aggressive nature of American imperialism and its loss of support. On the one hand the American rulers were spreading their military bases far and wide around the Mediterranean and elsewhere. On the other the opposition of the peoples of the world had compelled the NATO alliance to cut its estimates of its planned armies down from 200 divisions to 50. And the numbers still going down, she pointed out. And meanwhile the British and French imperialists are finding it impossible to overcome the resistance in Malaya and Indochina.

Morris Carnovsky and Howard DaSilva gave a brilliant "Minority Report," on the fight for liberty, democracy and peace in America through the generation. They took the parts of Samuel Adams, Jefferson, Thoreau, Lincoln, Frederick Douglass and Franklin D. Roosevelt and other great Americans, whom they quoted in turn.

MARY LOU WILLIAMS and her celebrated trio furnished an interlude of music, then Rev. McGowan present two resolutions.

One called on President Truman to sign an armistice in the Korean war without delay.

The other called on the President to use his good offices to end the horrible race persecution now raging in South Africa against all people of color under the direction of the Malan government.

Then Paul Robeson came on the stage in a mighty chorus of applause from the thousands of people. The crowd stood and cheered in the hundreds of yards of stands until Robeson's colleague, the pianist, Mr. Lawrence Brown, was seated.

Paul was at his best. His mighty voice rolled out over the East River as he sang, Go Down Moses... Let My People Go; Love Shall Find Out a Way; The Four Rivers, Old Man River and an Italian people's song and others.

MRS. OCTAVIA HAWKINS, financial secretary of Amalgamated

Local 453, UAW-CIO, of Chicago spoke out against war with intense emotion.

"I am speaking as a Negro mother and grandmother," she said. "I will not surrender my children to become carriers of death and destruction."

Mrs. Hawkins spoke of the suffering she had experienced herself from race discrimination. She has seen hospital doors slammed in her face, she said.

"And I want you to realize," she went on, "that there can be no guarantee of peace, no freedom, until we link our fight for peace with the fight of the oppressed Negro people for freedom."

CHARLES W. ALLEN, well-known journalist who was formerly one of the editors of The Nation, gave the crowd some of the horror of a McCarran law concentration camp that he had inspected at Allenwood, Pa.

"I asked the warden if he was readying the camp for children as well as grown-ups," said Allen. And the warden replied "Yes."

This barbed-wire girded camp of 8,400 acres is to hold more than 5,000 people if the fascist plans are carried out.

Allen predicted that these camps (there are six altogether) would be torn down by order of the American people... The murder of 6,000,000 Jews by the Nazis in concentration camps should be a terrible warning to Americans, he said.

JEROME DAVIS, the last speaker, is the executive director of the Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc.

Davis said he expected to vote for Gov. Stevenson, as a Democrat. However he denounced the current war propaganda as poison, which Americans must resist.

"It is becoming dangerous in America to believe in freedom of speech as Lincoln and Jefferson did, he said.

"But the genuine patriot, who sees the evils (of war) will act against them," he continued.

DENY APPEAL

DETROIT—The Board of Education has denied Mrs. Lorraine Faxon Meisner's appeal from her expulsion from Wayne University following her refusal to turn stool-pigeon for the House Un-American Committees.

The Board told Mrs. Meisner she could appeal its decision through the courts or reapply for admission at Wayne. However her application would be ruled on by the Committee on Non-Academic Discipline which expelled her.

MAP TOKIO FIGHT FOR PAY HIKES

TOKYO (ALN).—Sec. Gen. Minoru Takano of the General Council of Japan Labor Unions (SOHYO) said here the proposed "autumn labor offensive" centering on demands for higher wages will continue for a long time. First part of the projected labor struggle, he said, would be started by the 270,000-strong Nat'l Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions Aug. 20.

on the SCOREBOARD

THAT 'NEWS' EDITORIAL

WE WANT YOU to read an editorial on the Olympic Games by the New York Daily News, the country's biggest newspaper. Here it is, the entire thing. And "thing" is the word.

HOW ABOUT THIS JOE?

The Kremlin is forever putting out propaganda to the effect that the United States is a hell for various racial and religious minorities, with the Negroes getting the worst treatment of all.

To hear Joe Stalin's lie artists tell it, our colored people are still in virtual slavery, and are barred from achievement in sports, the arts, the professions and almost everything else.

We're waiting with interest, therefore, to see what Joe's professional liars will make of the fact that an impressive group of U. S. Negro athletes turned up at the Olympic Games in Helsinki and have delivered notably.

How about Harrison Dillard of Cleveland setting a new 110-meter hurdle record, and Andy Stanfield of Seton Hall University winning the 200-meter dash? What of Mal Whitfield, 800-meter master. What of Milton Campbell (Plainfield, N. J.) finishing second in the decathlon? How about various other colored athletes who did well — James Gathers of the U. S. Air Force, Reggie Pearman of New York, Meredith Gourdine of Cornell University?

To repeat, we're wondering how Joe's propagandists will counter these facts about life in the United States and the Negro's position therein. If they try any counter-blasts at all, their efforts should be marvelous to behold.

WE DON'T KNOW about "Joe" and "The Kremlin," but we can do a little talking for ourselves... just pointing out first that it would be a sorry day for our country if "The Kremlin" was the only place to point up the facts of racial discrimination in our land.

We also would like to fill in some of the fine Negro athletes the News didn't mention who won medals for the Stars and Stripes — like Jerome Biffle, broad jump winner, three of the four women who won our only woman's track title in the sprint relay, Bill Miller in the javelin, and of course, all five of our boxing gold medal winners whose fifty points on the last day of competition brought our total from second to first place.

They did great and we are proud of them. But the "News" is a lot of baloney.

Instead of popping off about

"The Kremlin," the News as an American newspaper observing the victories of our Negro athletes should be hot about the shameful fact that the two major party conventions were still debating and dodging the issue of the Constitutional rights of the Negro people in our land!

Sure, everything was fine in Helsinki. But why didn't the News mention to its readers that our Olympic team could never compete in over one-third of the nation on the same field! That none of our great Negro champions could go swimming in the Paterson, N. J. pool, just to name one offhand. That Harrison Dillard couldn't become a track coach in any of the big colleges. That Andy Stanfield couldn't live in Levittown, N. Y. That if any of these fine college athletes studied medicine he could only find about three hospitals in the land to intern in!

The shameful fact is that our Negro athletes have to go overseas to find real democracy in sports or anything else, and come back to a land still ridden with official prejudice. This is our national disgrace and the "News" can't hide it with bull about "The Kremlin" 7,000 miles away.

What progress had been made in fighting and beating jimcrow has been made by the militance of the Negro people themselves in the first place and not because of any papers like the News.

And finally—to best show the hypocrisy of this miserable News editorial—none of the athletes named as examples could ever get a job as a sports writer on the Daily News.

How about THAT, News? Is that "propaganda from 'The Kremlin'?"

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SECTION 2

For Vice President ---the Records

Neither Stevenson nor Eisenhower has a record on Washington legislation. But both their running mates have. And their records expose them as pro-war, anti-labor, voting against the Negro people and civil rights. Here's a comparison of their records and Progressive candidate Mrs. Bass.

By ROB F. HALL



MRS. CHARLOTTA A. BASS

THE highschool textbook on civics informs our youth that a Vice-President of the United States is elected for the purpose of serving the unexpired term of the President, in the event that this gentleman expires before his term does.

The truth of the matter is that this purpose is incidental. The real function of a Vice President, as any third rate ward heeler will tell you, is to attract to the party ticket votes which the Presidential candidate might not otherwise get.

There is another, more subtle purpose, which the ward heeler knows very well but which he would hesitate to put into words. A political party (I am talking about the major, old-line parties, of course) may assert by its choice of a vice presidential candidate a programmatic position which it would not dare place openly in its platform.

My meaning becomes very clear when the significance of the roles to be played by Richard Nixon, the Republican, and John Sparkman, the Democrat, are examined.

No one would expect Dwight Eisenhower to tell the voters that he is as anti-labor as Sen. Taft, as pro-war as Gen. MacArthur, or as pro-fascist as Joe McCarthy. On the contrary, Ike's job is to talk out of both sides of his mouth on all basic issues. He must pretend to friendship for labor, while he prepares to forge some new shackles to add to Taft-Hartley. He must appear as a "moderate" who has little in common with those Republicans who would bomb Manchuria, invade the Chinese mainland, and spread the war. He must profess a deep personal revulsion of persons like Joe McCarthy (but not by name) who assail the most timid liberal in government as a "Moscow agent."

Yet Dwight Eisenhower has no essential differences with this mob who, as it happens, occupy influential positions in Ike's party. If proof of this assertion seems lacking, it is merely necessary to recall McCarthy's praise for the GOP ticket following Eisenhower's nomination.

The choice of Richard Nixon for the number two spot on the ticket, which was dictated by Eisenhower, was the convenient, fool-proof device for making these unannounced, unpublished planks of the general's platform known to certain financial leaders and pro-fascist groups.

Nixon's entire record in Congress established him as a man who could han-

dle an anti-Communist slogan, and then make that slogan the justification for an attack on the elementary civil rights of the people. Together with Sen. Karl Mundt of South Dakota, Nixon drafted the Mundt-Nixon bill (subsequently adopted as the McCarran Act) aimed at outlawing the Communist Party in violation of the First Amendment. But the act went much further than that, as is well known now, and constitutes a threat to the constitutional rights of trade unions, progressive political movements and liberal organizations of all kinds.

Newspaper correspondents close to Nixon have told me that "Nixon is too smart to believe the crap he hands out" about Communism. In short, the slick young go-getter knows that the Communist Party is not the "menace" he paints it in every political campaign in which he engages. But like the perverted brutes who did Hitler's dirty work in Germany, Nixon recognizes that under the cover of an artificially induced hysteria about "Communism" he can destroy not only the militant organiza-

tions which defend the living standards and the freedom of the people, but even individuals who may sometimes speak in behalf of these organizations.

Every one who knows Helen Gahagan Douglas and her record in Congress recognizes that her "liberalism" is extremely limited. She consistently supported the Truman-Dulles bi-partisan war policy. But for Nixon and the financial groups he represents, this was not enough, for Mrs. Douglas had committed the unpardonable sin of voting for repeal of Taft-Hartley, for price and rent control, for FEPC.

Nixon therefore was chosen to campaign against Mrs. Douglas for the Senate seat made vacant by the retirement of Sheridan Downey. He conducted a completely dishonest and unscrupulous campaign, in which he made the alleged "communism" of Mrs. Douglas, or her "softness" towards "communism" the only issue. But the real issue, was Taft-Hartley, civil rights, price and rent control. What Nixon did was to demonstrate how the slogan of anti-Communism can be used to remove from Con-

gress those who defend labor and the Negro people to any extent.

In 1948, Nixon performed the same stunt in the hearings of the House Un-American Committee of which he was an extremely active member. His shameful persecution of Alger Hiss, a formerly liberal attache of the State Department, is too well known to need relating here. But no one should forget that he played a central role in the frameup of the film writers and producers who came to be known as the "Hollywood Ten."

Nixon professed to have only one thing against the Ten — their alleged "Communist beliefs." But the facts are that not one of these Ten was shown to have incorporated into any movie they produced a single line of Communist doctrine. What they had done was to produce anti-fascist and humanitarian films. The fascist in Nixon was enraged, and by waving the banner of anti-Communism he succeeded in sending them to prison.

This pattern emerges whenever one examines the record of Nixon. He has

(Continued on Magazine Page 7)



SEN. JOHN SPARKMAN



SEN. RICHARD NIXON

A Union Compares Platforms with Its Proposals to the Three Parties

WHEN the political parties were preparing their election platforms the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers General Executive Board voted at its June 8 meeting to submit the union's program to the platform committees. Its statement was presented to the Republican, Democrat and Progressive Party conven-

tions—all of which met in Chicago—with the aim of getting these parties to consider the proposals in drawing up their platforms. "We believe," the union statement said, "that political parties and candidates who deserve the support of the American people should be judged by their service to all the people. Such judgment must be based on words as reflected in the record established. To-

day, with clouds of depression and war casting shadows over working people, farmers, small businessmen, the Negro people, the youth—it is necessary for those who seek office to establish their intention to serve the people and not the handful of wealthy interests who constantly endeavor to control both domestic and foreign policies of our great nation." Says the UE News, the union's

paper from which this comparison of platforms is reprinted. "We present here summaries of the proposals made by UE and the positions taken by the three conventions so that union members may be better equipped to judge the candidates in the light of their party platforms as well as on the records and campaigns."

LABOR



UE asked the political parties to come out for repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, which "is a direct threat to the entire nation." . . . The Wagner Act must be restored and strengthened. . . . The attempt to use government agencies to control trade unions must end.

"The heart of the union movement is collective bargaining. Collective bargaining, however, has no meaning unless the right to strike is safeguarded. Collective bargaining has no meaning if wages are frozen by government edict.

"The wages of working people must be increased. The Wage-Hour law must be strengthened to raise minimum wages to at least \$1.25 an hour. . . .

"Seizure of plants, which serves as a trusteeship by government in the interests of anti-labor corporations, must be opposed. The threat to wage standards by use of government tax funds to finance industry's runaway shop program must be ended."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Repeats 1948 pledge to repeal Taft-Hartley Act; advocates legislation to deal with strikes which threaten "the national safety or welfare"; pledges to "continue efforts so that government programs designed to establish improved fair labor standards shall prove a means of assuring minimum wages, hours and production to workers. . . ."

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Favors retaining Taft-Hartley Act.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

For repeal of the Taft-Hartley Act; for increasing minimum wage to \$1.25 an hour with overtime after 30 hours a week; for restoring free collective bargaining.

★

FOREIGN RELATIONS



UE's program pointed out that wars are not made by common people but by those who profit from wars, the armaments manufacturers, the investment bankers. . . . The American people must be free to talk, to discuss, to criticize foreign policy. . . . Our foreign policy must be sensitive to the demand of the people for peace rather than obeying the lobbying demands of the corporations who seek vast war profits. We must support the efforts of colonial people throughout the world who have been victimized by imperialistic powers.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Pledge efforts to avert another world war. Peace "can be safeguarded if America does not deviate from the practical and successful policies developed under Democratic leadership since the close of World War II."

"The Truman Doctrine, the Marshall Plan, the North Atlantic Treaty, the Point 4 program, the resistance to Communist aggression in Korea, the Pacific security pacts in 1951, the Mutual Security Programs . . . all stand as landmarks of America's progress in mobilizing the strength of the free world to keep the peace."

Pledges continued aid to Chiang Kai-shek; continued efforts to strengthen the United Nations.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

"We dedicate ourselves to wage peace. . . ."

Pledges to repudiate agreements reached by Roosevelt at Yalta. Charges "that the leaders of the Administration in power lost the peace." . . . Sees Teheran, Yalta and Potsdam conferences as "tragic blunders." Praises making of peace with Japan and Germany.

Would end "the negative, futile and immoral policy of 'containment'"; supports United Nations.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

For conference of five great powers to secure overall settlement of differences; for abolition of trade barriers between U. S. and Communist countries; admit China to UN; withdraw recognition from Franco Spain; support demands for independence of colonial peoples; for immediate cease-fire in Korea with all disputes to be settled by civilian representatives of all nations involved in the war after the fighting stops.

FAIR PRACTICES



UE asked the parties to commit themselves to have the Federal government put an end to discrimination against Negroes. Asked for a Federal Fair Employment Practices law with teeth enacted nationally; for outlawry of Jimcrow in the armed forces and the ending of segregation in every agency involved in the spending of public funds.

UE proposed enactment of an anti-poll tax bill and an anti-lynch bill.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Favors Federal legislation to secure these rights to everyone: right to equal opportunity for employment; right to security of persons; right to full and equal participation in the nation's political life, free from arbitrary restraint. Also favor legislation to perfect existing Federal civil rights statutes and to strengthen the administrative machinery for the protection of civil rights.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Pledges to appoint qualified persons, without distinction of race, religion or national origin, to responsible government positions; to take Federal action toward the elimination of lynching; toward the elimination of poll taxes as a prerequisite to voting; to enact Federal legislation to further just and equitable treatment in the area of discriminatory employment practices.

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

A Federal Fair Employment Practices law with effective enforcement powers.

A Federal anti-poll tax law together with other Federal legislation to guarantee the right to register and to vote in primary and general elections for Federal office; revise Senate cloture rules to make filibusters impossible; a Federal anti-lynch law; end of segregation and discrimination in housing; for an immediate Executive Order to end segregation and discrimination in the armed forces.

★

FARMERS and SMALL BUSINESS



UE asked the political parties to increase subsidies to insure that the small and family-sized farmer is adequately paid for his crops and that farm prices stay at fair levels.

Funds for river valley authorities to provide flood control, irrigation and cheap power for the farmer; protection of small business man from big business.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Price supports at not less than 90 percent of parity on "basic agricultural commodities"; continue farm credit facilities now in effect; continue soil conservation, rural electrification; full and unified regional development of the water, mineral and other natural resources.

Pledges to increase efforts to assure that small business be given equal opportunity to participate in government contracts; urge laws that will provide favorable incentives to the establishment and survival of independent business.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

For flexible support program for "full parity prices for all farm products in the market place; commodity loans on non-perishables; soil conservation.

Advocates "full and orderly program for the development and conservation of our natural resources."

Promise to "aid small business in every practicable way. . . . We will follow principles of equal enforcement of the anti-monopoly and unfair competition statutes. . . ."

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

One hundred percent parity prices on all farm products; use production payments to encourage food production; government credit to working farmers at low rates; develop Federal programs to conserve soil, water and power resources, including St. Lawrence Seaway; to provide publicly owned low-cost power and irrigation water and protection against flood and drought.

CIVIL RIGHTS



The UE program said: "Repressive legislation which seeks to silence dissent among the American people is more dangerous to our democracy than the thoughts it seeks to forbid. The First Amendment must be upheld and with it, freedom of speech and belief.

"The Smith and McCarran thought-control and concentration camp laws should be immediately repealed as Un-American in their aim to outlaw dissenting political opinions. The Un-American and the McCarran Committee must be abolished."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

"Under Democratic Party leadership more has been done in the past 20 years to enhance the sanctity of individual rights than ever before in our history." The Democratic Party "has been alert to the corroding and demoralizing effect of dishonesty and disloyalty in the public service. . . . The loyalty program of President Truman has served effectively to prevent infiltration by subversive elements."

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Pledges vigorous enforcement of purges of government employees and of laws against "subversion and disloyalty." Charges Democrats with hindering loyalty investigations. "A Republican president will appoint only persons of unquestioned loyalty. We will overhaul loyalty and security programs."

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Pledges to restore the Bill of Rights; repeal the Smith and McCarran Acts; abolish concentration camps now under construction; abolish House Un-American Activities and McCarran Committees.

★

TAXES



The UE said: "More than one-third of our national income today goes for war purposes. . . . The people must have relief from their poverty-creating tax burden. All taxes on lower income groups must be reduced while no Federal tax should be levied on families whose incomes are below those of a minimum budget requirement for subsistence estimated by the government to be \$4,000 for a family of four.

"Marshall Plan spending, now completely transformed into military spending abroad, must end."

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Reduce taxes "as rapidly as defense requirements permit"; oppose Federal general sales tax.

REPUBLICAN PARTY

Reduce taxes by "reduction of expenditures by elimination of waste and extravagance."

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Tax exemption for families of four with incomes below \$4,000 and for individuals below \$2,000; increase corporate taxes, close loopholes for wealthy individuals and large corporations; tax relief for small business; against Federal sales tax, repeal excise tax on necessities.

★

SOCIAL SECURITY



UE asked the political parties to take a stand for increasing Federal old-age pensions to \$125 a month; rising unemployment benefits to at least \$40 weekly for 52 weeks; medical insurance; Federal funds to build hospitals, train doctors and nurses and provide improved maternal and child care; adequate Federal disability insurance.

A Federal program to aid in education, to build (Continued on Magazine Page 7)

Their Courage Inspired Millions

Twenty-five years ago Sacco and Vanzetti were murdered by the State of Massachusetts in one of the worst frameups in American history. Today's defendants in the Smith Act frameup played a leading part in the efforts to save them.

By ART SHIELDS

A CRY of anguish went up from Union Square, where 100,000 men and women were demonstrating for two beloved fellow workers just 25 years ago. It was midnight of August 22, 1927. Two brave and innocent Italian American workers were being murdered in the electric chair by the American mill barons with the help of the FBI. And their comrades—who had saved their lives for seven long years—had come out for a final demonstration in their behalf.

The Daily Worker and Morning Freiheit plants were then on the east side of the historic plaza, where workers have always gathered. And the demonstrators were watching the bulletins being posted in the windows of these working-class newspapers. The flash came a few minutes after 12 o'clock: "SACCO MURDERED," it said.

"There is a wail," from the crowd, said Moissaye J. Olgin, Freiheit editor in an article that appeared in the Daily Worker magazine that next weekend. The people move like a "storm-tossed forest . . . Men weep. Old, hardened men weep. Thousands curse."

Another death flash! "VANZETTI MURDERED!" "The square is a storm-lashed ocean," wrote Olgin. "Human waves rise, clash . . . thunder . . ." The grief is terrible. Then out of the crowd come the words of "The International." "The song grows. . . . This is the answer. 'Arise Ye Prisoners of Starvation!'"

The grief of that night will never be forgotten by the hundreds of thousands who demonstrated in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, Denver, Minneapolis, Seattle, Portland, San Francisco and Los Angeles and other cities.

But grief was followed by anger. And anger was followed by the urge for action and organization. I have talked to many workers and students and professional men and women, who came into the Communist Party and other progressive organizations in their anger against this ghastly murder by the agents of the American frameup system.

And the mass struggle against oppression gained breadth and depth and intensity. It grew and grew until it flowered in the gigantic movement that rescued the Scottsboro boys from the lynchers a few years later.

William Z. Foster, now chairman of the Communist Party, predicted in the Daily Worker after the execution that this "brutal act of terrorism will bring no profit to the capitalists."

"It was a cynical example of class justice which will waken masses of workers to the hypocrites and horrors of capitalism," continued America's outstanding working-class leader.

Sacco and Vanzetti were not labor leaders. They were rank and file immigrant workers, who had taken an active part in strikes in the open shop industries of New England, where pickets were beaten, jailed and sometimes shot. And they were finally arrested and framed on a false murder charge while they were organizing their fellow immigrants to resist the "deportations" delirium," as an Assistant Secretary of Labor once called the drive against foreign born workers.

They were rank and file workers, but the world came to recognize them as the finest symbols of their class, the working class. And it recognized their framers and killers as the arch symbols of American imperialism.

Sacco was a young shoe worker, who came to America from Southern Italy. He had a lovely wife and two children.

Vanzetti, who was several years older,

came from Northern Italy. He was a bachelor with a rare, poetic gift of expression. He had been blacklisted by the big Cordage Co. in Plymouth after a strike and became a fish peddler in that town, where the Pilgrim Fathers first settled.

These two young men loved their fellow workers with a surpassing tenderness and undying loyalty. And they hated the class that oppressed them. For this reason they were shadowed by the Bureau of Investigation, as the FBI was then called, as men who stood in the way of the employers.

The files of the FBI began accumulating dossiers on these two workers some time before the murder frameup began.

This is testified to by an ex-FBI agent Fred Weyand, who said:

"Some time before the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti (on a murder charge) in May 5, 1920 . . . the names of both of them got on the files on the Department of Justice as radicals to be watched."

In the course of this watching the FBI learned that Sacco and Vanzetti were about to hold a protest meeting in Brockton, Mass., a shoe center, against the assassination of one of their comrades. The murdered comrade was a left-wing printer named Andreas Salsedo, who crashed to death from the 14th story window of the FBI at 15 Park Row, New York, on May 3, two days before the arrest of Sacco and Vanzetti.

The murdered Italian printer had been arrested in the "Red Raid" round-ups, directed by J. Edgar Hoover, present FBI chief. And he had been held incommunicado for two months.

There were reports that Salsedo was being terribly beaten, and his friend Vanzetti came to New York to start an investigation. He had hardly returned



BARTOLOMEO VANZETTI



NICOLO SACCO



A demonstration in Plymouth, Mass., one of the many to save Sacco and Vanzetti.

to New England before his friend's crumpled body was laid out in a funeral parlor. And Vanzetti issued a call for a protest meeting in Brockton.

The manuscript of Vanzetti's indignant leaflet calling the meeting was in his possession when he was arrested as he was entering the town with his friend Sacco.

All that night the Brockton cops grilled them about their political opinions. There was nothing said about murder. But the following day the frame-up gang pinned the murder of a shoe company paymaster and a shoe company guard at South Braintree, Mass., on the two innocent men.

The FBI took an active part in the seven-year murder frameup. This is admitted in sworn statements by agent Weyand and his colleague agent Lawrence Leatherman. All the FBI men, who worked on the case believed that Sacco and Vanzetti were innocent, the sworn statements said. But they helped the local prosecutors send the two men to their death none the less. It was "one way of disposing of them," they explained.

The FBI was thus an accessory to the plot to kill two innocent men. And the evidence of the men's innocence was in the files of the Department of Justice (while Sacco and Vanzetti were being executed), the two agents reported.

Meanwhile frameup witnesses were confessing perjury. And the workers of the world were demonstrating against the frameup gang on every continent of the globe.

The FBI has never forgiven Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, whom it brought to trial this year in a Smith Act frameup, for the tremendous part she played in this world wide freedom campaign.

The defense of Sacco and Vanzetti was started by a small, devoted group

of Italians in Boston, in May, 1920. They were joined by an able Spanish worker, who did much to rouse the masses of Latin America and Spain to the horror of the "legal" murder plot against the "good shoemaker and the poor fish peddler," as Vanzetti used to call his friend and himself. But the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti did not become a big national movement of the American working class until the Workers Defense Union of New York, headed by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn brought reinforcements later that year.

In a short time trade unions all over the United States were demanding the rescue of these two framed rank and file workers. And by 1922 the national convention of the American Federation of Labor was denouncing the "ghastly miscarriage of justice" in the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

Miss Flynn threw all her splendid organizing talents into this freedom campaign for Sacco and Vanzetti. She made scores of speeches, wrote hundreds of letters and stirred many key figures in the labor movement to act.

Mother Ella Reeve Bloor was doing likewise. And the young Communist Party of the United States was making the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti a central issue as the campaign continued.

Every branch of the progressive movement was fighting for Sacco and Vanzetti.

The International Labor Defense set up an Emergency Committee for Sacco and Vanzetti, headed by Rose Baron, which conducted the greatest mass demonstrations for political prisoners this country had yet known.

The International Publishers, headed by Alexander Trachtenberg, whom the FBI is now framing in the Smith Act trial on Foley Square, published books

(Continued on Magazine Page 7)

Negro Fishermen in the Third Month of Strike



Southern menhaden fleet tied up since May; processing workers at Port Monmouth, N. J., out for month; organizational work speeded at other plants. And the Fur and Leather Union puts its resources to work behind the Negro strikers.

THREE months, and it's solid. The hard fought struggle of the southern menhaden fishermen to win wage increases, improved working conditions and a union contract is going into its fourth month. And in the north, workers at processing plants have been hitting the bricks for five weeks.

Menhaden fishing, almost all of which is controlled by one family, is the biggest fishing industry in the country in terms of profits and gross business. The shad-like fish cannot be eaten. But its oils have dozens of important industrial uses, the residue after processing is a valuable fertilizer. In fact Indians centuries ago showed early settlers how to plant a menhaden in the corn row to increase the grain yield.

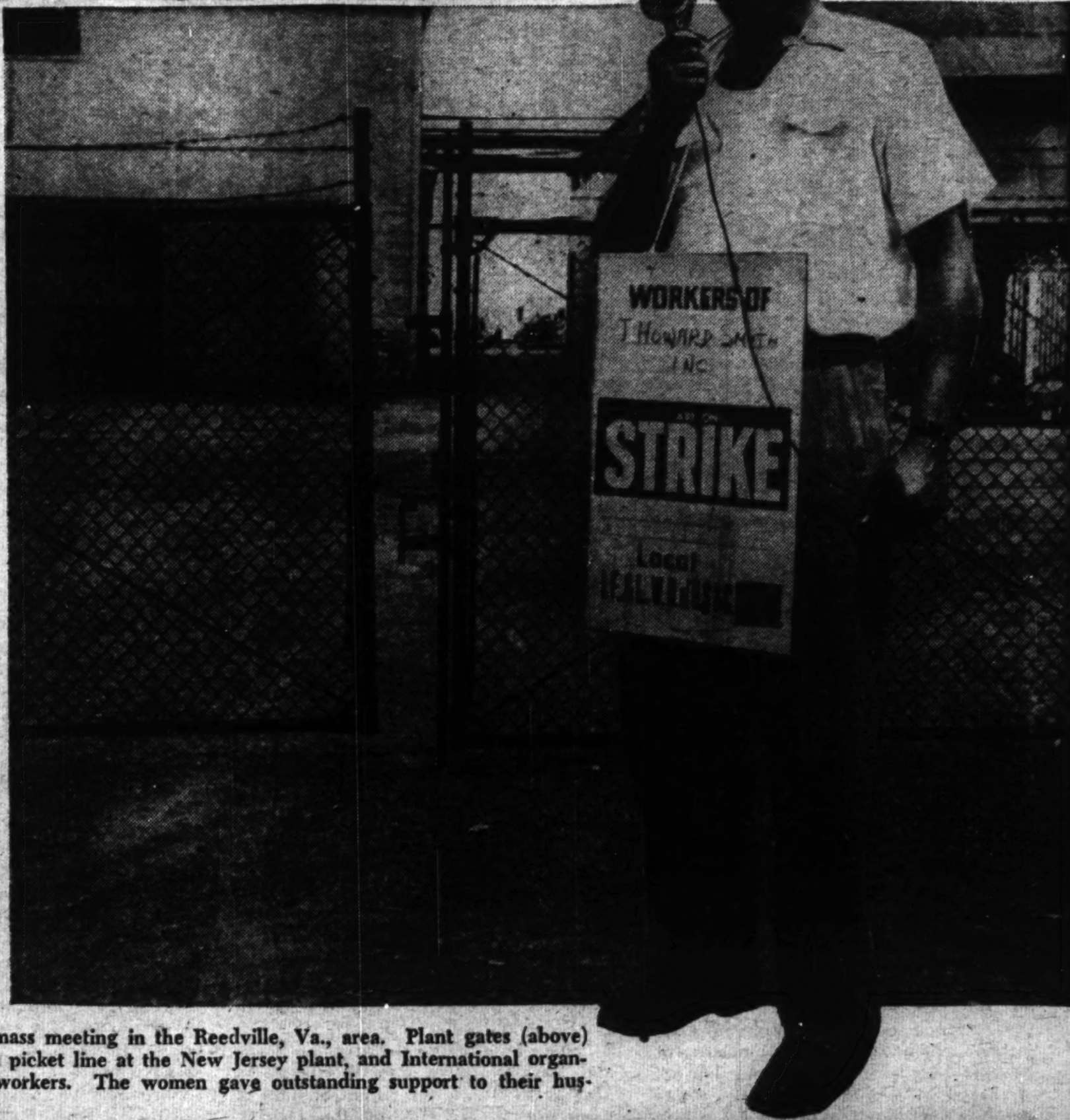
Employers, the J. Howard Smith Co. which controls the fleet and the processing plants, have been in an intensive campaign to crack the spirit of the strikers. Store credit has been cut off; evictions and attempts at evictions, attempts to repossess cars and furniture bought on time payments have been made. And the union, the Fur and Leather Workers Union, has met every one of these attempts and assisted the workers.

A few scabs were recruited and the half-manned boats sent out with inexperienced crews in an effort to start a back-to-work movement. One young man died in an accident aboard ship. Poor catches—this is work that demands skill—have made this extremely expensive business for the fleet owners. And low earnings made the scabs discontented with the work. After visits by the strikers some joined the walkout.

In Port Monmouth, the company attempted to smash the organizing drive in the processing plant by firing four workers for union activities. The rest of the workers walked out in solidarity within a matter of a few hours and set up a 24-hour, round-the-clock picket line. The firm retaliated by a show of police force and evictions and arrests of all 60 workers.

The striking processing workers, however, remained undaunted and despite extreme privation for themselves and their families are continuing their struggle. The company, on the other hand, was compelled to shut down even the limited operations and remove some of the scab-operated boats from that area.

Some of the 1,700 fishermen and their wives (top) at a mass meeting in the Reedville, Va., area. Plant gates (above) are shut tight at Port Monmouth, N. J. Bottom pictures show a picket line at the New Jersey plant, and International organizer William Wasserman discussing the strike with wives of workers. The women gave outstanding support to their husbands and the union in the struggle.



EIGHT YEARS OF REBUILDING

AUGUST 23 is the national holiday of the Romanian People's Republic, the day when the Soviet Army liberated Romania from the yoke of the Hitlerite invaders, at the same time opening wide before the Romanian people the path of struggle for complete liberty — from national liberation to social liberation.

Today, eight years after the liberation, the country is an immense worksite. The plan for 1951, first year of the Five-Year Plan, was surpassed by 4.5 percent. In the four years since nationalization, socialist industry has almost tripled its output.

People's democracy has created whole new branches of industry — the machine-building industry, the electrical industry, etc. — key branches for the development of the entire national industry. The bases of a powerful heavy industry have been so established that the producers' goods industry accounts for 54.4 percent of all industrial production. Today, Romania is manufacturing numerous types of machines for which it used to be dependent upon the imperialists: tractors, lathes, oil equipment, coal mining machinery for the building industry, light industry, etc.

The huge electrification plan, which will assure 2,600,000 kilowatts of power capacity — three-and-a-half times as much as had been built in 60 years in the past — is also being successfully achieved. The fires of the Doicești thermoelectric plant have already begun to send steam to the turbines, and the Moroeni hydroelectric plant will go into operation later this year.

Work on the great constructions of socialism — the Danube-Black Sea Canal, the I. I. Lenin hydroelectric power plant (of 210,000 kilowatts capacity, providing 430,000,000 kilowatt hours of power annually) — is steadily progressing.

The immense printing and publishing center, Scanteia House, went into partial operation in 1951. As a result of all these important successes, industrial production reached 60.4 per cent of total production by the end of 1951. All these facts demonstrate the rapid progress on the road to its transformation from a backward agricultural country into an industrial country with an advanced agriculture.

Great changes have also taken place in agriculture in the last few years.

The agrarian reform of 1945, which gave 2,750,000 acres of land to the peasants, liquidated once and for all the power of the great landed proprietors who for centuries exploited the countryside and kept it in a lamentable state of medieval backwardness.

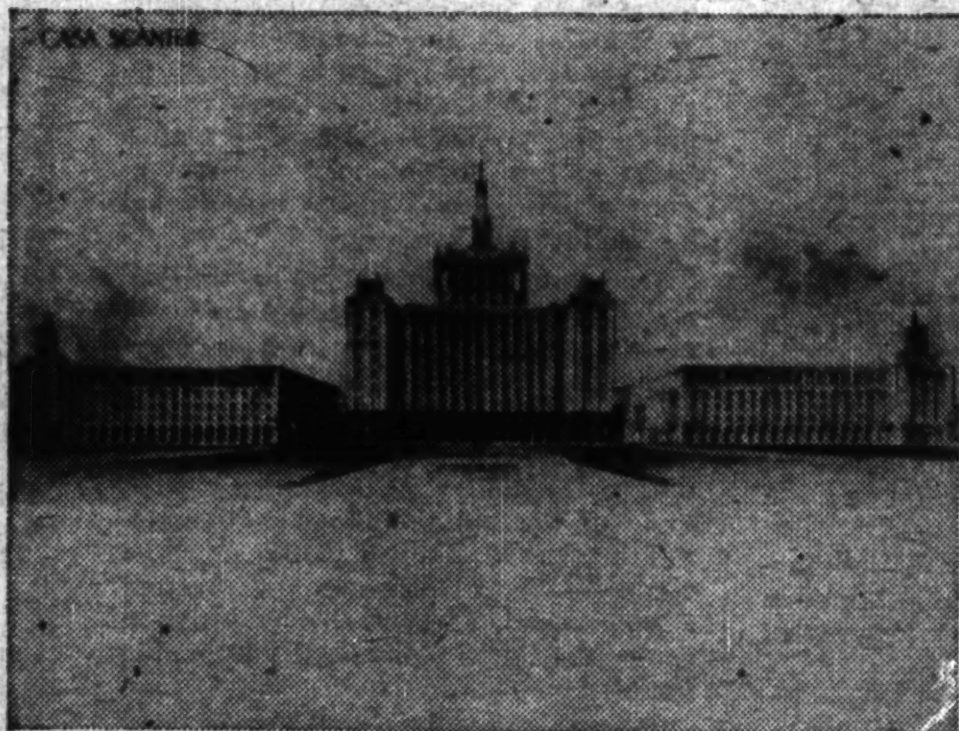
The establishment of 200 machine and tractor stations, the numerous state farms, the formation of 1,400 voluntarily constituted collective farms, the application of the most advanced scientific methods in agriculture, lay the foundation for a prosperous, highly mechanized socialist agriculture.

The increase in production and in labor productivity in industry, as well as the monetary

Romania marks eight years since the Allied Armies drove out the Nazi invaders. New industries have been built, old ones revitalized; the countryside is being transformed. Here's the record of industrial, agricultural and social progress in those eight years.



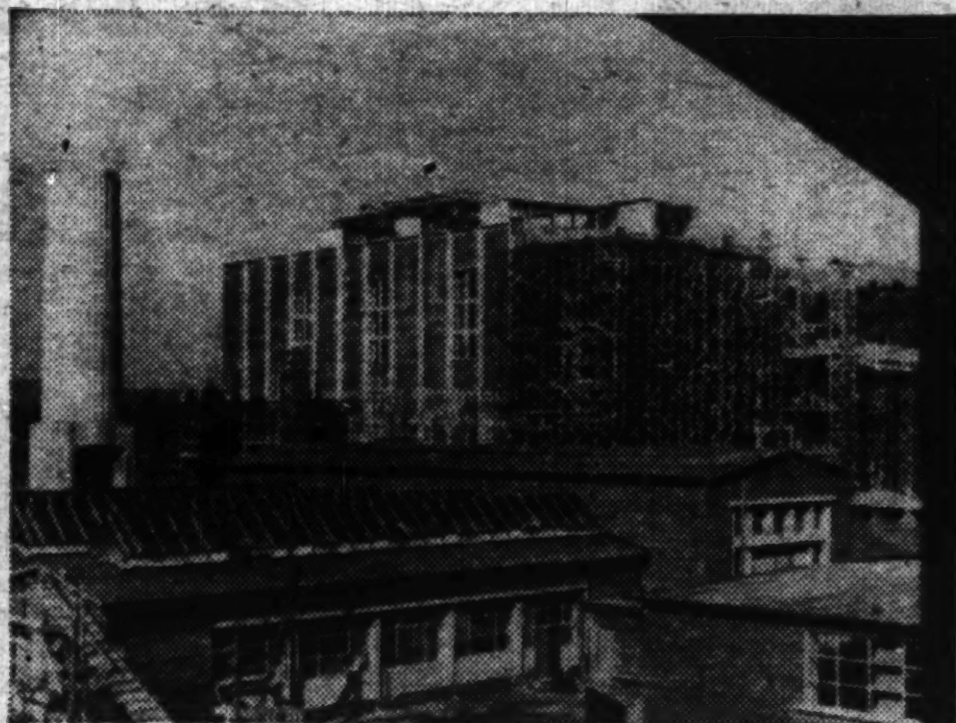
Assembly room in Romania's first tractor plant.



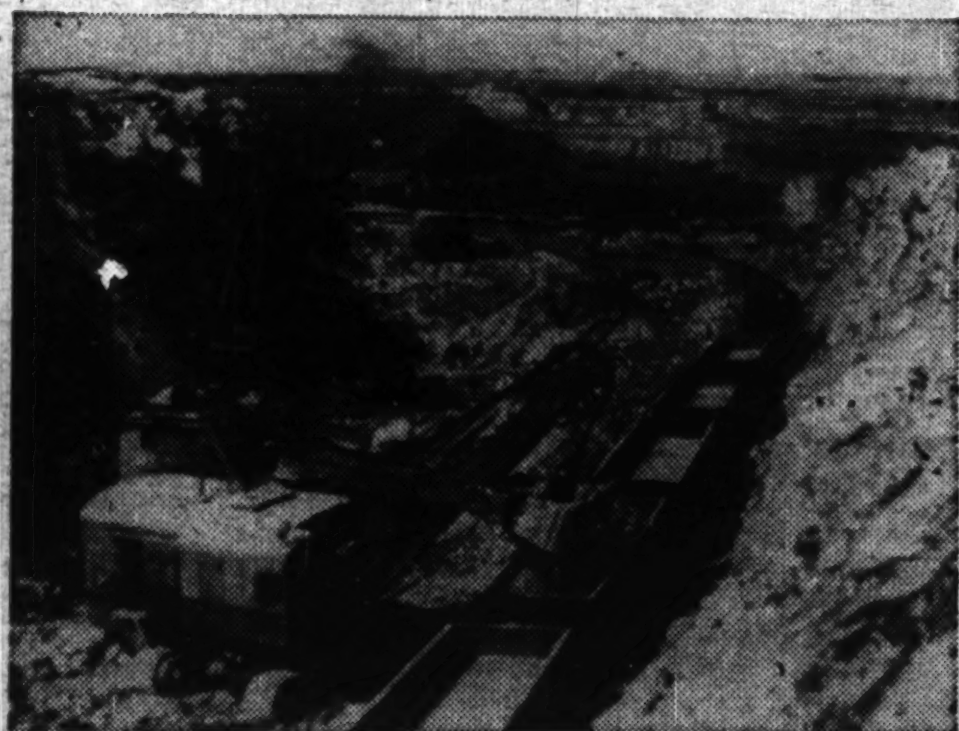
A new printing plant in the capital city.



The framework for a power plant goes up at Doice.



The Doicești power plant in construction.



Work under way on the Danube-Black Sea Canal.

reform and the reduction in prices which occurred at the end of January, 1952, have resulted in a higher standard of living for the working people.

With the reduction in prices, the purchasing power of the workers has increased.

As a result of increases in the 1952 budget for social and cultural activities, these funds constitute 17.5 percent of the total budgetary expenses, an increase of 9.4 per cent over the previous year.

In 1941, there were in Romania 3,500,000 illiterates. By 1951, the number had been reduced to 1,000,000. This year 790,000 illiterates will learn to read and at the end of the Five-Year Plan there will be no more illiteracy that shameful heritage will be completely liquidated.

During 1951, there were a total of 2,100,000 pupils and students. There were four times as many high-school pupils and twice as many students in institutions of higher learning as in 1938.

Today, clubs have been opened in industrial enterprises, and there are 5,000 trade union libraries; in the countryside there are 12,000 houses of culture and reading rooms, institutions almost unknown under the former regime.

Among the important tasks ahead is the hammering out of a new constitution, legal determination of the great changes which have occurred in Romania during the last few years.

The draft constitution assures and guarantees to the citizens' rights and liberties of which

they were unable even to dream under the regime of exploitation of the past.

The draft Constitution of the Romanian People's Republic assures the right to work.

It guarantees to the workers the right to rest. The work-day is established at 8 hours; by the decision of the Council of Ministers on May 1, 1951, the work-day for hundreds of trades in which the conditions of work are hard was reduced from 4 to 5 hours, with no reduction in pay. Workers and white collar workers enjoy annual paid vacations, in the most beautiful health resorts in the mountains and by the seaside. This year more than 300,000 workers will spend their vacations in the mountains or at the seashore.

According to the draft of the

new Constitution, all the workers of the Romanian People's Republic, without regard to nationality, race or sex, enjoy full equality in all domains of economic, political and cultural life. It provides pitiless punishment for all manifestations of nationalism, chauvinism or racism.

The draft of the new Constitution guarantees the fundamental liberties of the citizens, such as freedom of speech, of press, of assembly, of demonstration, etc., assuring their exercise by putting at the disposal of the workers and their organizations, all the necessary material means. Workers have every opportunity to realize their rights, to join together in civic organizations, trade unions, cooperatives, organizations of women and of youth.

By TOM McEWEN

(The author is an associate editor of New Frontiers, Canadian progressive publication, from which this article is abridged.)

THE story goes that Paul Bunyan's father, Ivan Bunyan, was a Siberian peasant and one of the early pioneers of what we call today a weather man. It is recorded that one day when Ivan has just begun the day's chores, a terrific windstorm blew up. Always on the lookout for new weather phenomena, Ivan climbed a big elm to better observe the majesty and intensity of the storm. Just when he had almost reached the top an extra heavy gust uprooted the tree, lifting it thousands of feet in the air, with Ivan still aboard.

After a long voyage of 48 hours or more flying before the storm, the big elm with Ivan aloft began a gradual descent, coming down in a perfect one-point landing in the good soil of Quebec. Nowhere can we find any record of Ivan being screened or otherwise investigated, a fact which speaks well for the open-hearted Quebec people with whom he had come to live.

In one of the beautiful valleys of the St. Lawrence, Ivan met and wooed an Ojibway Indian girl named Seraphina and, as the parsons say, in the fullness of time their first son was born. They named him Paul.

TALES OF HIS BABYHOOD

At the age of three months Paul weighed 80 pounds and possessed a gargantuan appetite which Seraphina could not satisfy at her breast. So, after the custom of those pioneering days, she weaned him on Three Star Hennessey and good Quebec maple syrup. It is said that at six months Paul consumed a daily formula ration of two quarts of Three Star and 12 quarts of maple syrup.

At nine months, when Paul would rock himself to sleep in his cradle, a thing about the size of three boxcars, the very earth would shake. Once (the story goes) when they had anchored his cradle out in a bayou in the St. Lawrence to keep him about shaking up the neighborhood and knocking down a lot of standing timber, the authorities had to call out the British navy for rescue work. Paul had set in motion a whole chain of tidal waves which threatened the safety of innumerable river communities from Montreal to the Island of Anticosti.

Almost overnight, one might say, Paul jumped from babyhood to vigorous young manhood. From his earliest childhood he had inherited the sterling quality of the love of work. His was the pride of an artisan, the ability to savor the joy of a job well and speedily done. The size of the job never fazed him. It merely sharpened his genius of craftsmanship and his zest for getting it done. When his mother asked her six-year-old son to bring in an armful of wood for the stove, Paul would head for the woodpile on the double, gather up at least 2½ cords in one armful, and make the house rock as he dumped it down ready for use.

SOME FEATS AS A YOUNG MAN

Reared in and romping through the length and breadth of his French-Canadian habitat, Paul enriched the qualities inherited from his Indian mother and Russian father in the environment of his own Quebec. His warm, impulsive temperament, boundless energy, love of freedom and simple bonhomie, mark him as a true son of French Canada. Only there can the Boucherons do a hot-stove dance and fry the flapjacks at one and the same time, a feat at which Paul excelled.

As a very young man Paul was already renowned as one of the greatest legendary fighters in the rebel army of Louis-Joseph Papineau in 1837. From the merest acquaintance with a man of Paul's mold, it would become immediately obvious that oppressive colonial rule just wouldn't fit with the Bunyan way of life.

The word democracy may have meant very little to Paul, but its essence expressed in the desire to live and work in peace and quiet, to log, fish, hunt or play as and when his community so desired, that to Paul was democracy. Ruthlessly challenged by a grasping clique of colonial exploiters, men of Paul's mold had only one course left open; so "avant mes enfants—to run our own affairs in our own way!"

Paul was not to savor the full fruits



PAUL BUNYAN

You've heard of him, of course, the lumber worker son of a Russian peasant and a North American Indian. How he dug the Columbia River, for instance. But do you really know why he still lives? Who he really is?

of the victory won by William Lyon Mackenzie and Louis-Joseph Papineau, but as a soldier of the line he had struck a valiant blow of self-government. Nevertheless, it may be added by way of a postscript that had Paul possessed the blunderbuss he owned years later, and with which it is said he blew all the skunks and bobcats out of the Tahquamenon River region of Upper Michigan with one thundering shot, things might have gone very badly with the Redcoats!

HIS CAREER AS A LOGGER

Following the defeat of the rebellion of 1837, many of the rebels had to flee Canada for a time. Paul headed down into the tall timber areas of Northern Michigan. It is probably this hurried and somewhat unofficial emigration that prompted the notion in the minds of some people that Paul is (or was) a Yankee!

There, in the great state of tall timbers and big winds, Paul began a legendary career as a super logger that remains unsurpassed today.

Through Michigan, Maine, Minnesota, California and up through the Northwest to Oregon, Washington and British Columbia, the ring of Paul's double-bitted axe was heard. In fact, two double-bitted axes, since Paul was in the habit, when in top fettle, of chopping down two trees at once. Loggers who worked with Paul on the Big Union relate that it was something to see chips the size of barn doors flying from Paul's two swinging axes.

Very early in his logging career Paul realized he needed some assistance to carry on logging on his scale he set himself. This is where Babe the Blue Ox came into the picture. There are varied accounts of how Paul came to acquire this remarkable animal, but the most authentic, it appears to us, is told by some old loggers who swear Paul came back to Canada and bought Babe (as a calf) somewhere on the north shore of Lake Superior, put him in a sack and toted him back to Michigan, so that he wouldn't have to pay any duty.

Babe was blue in color, a soft, inky blue caused by his original owner leaving him outside for a week in the winter

of the Blue Snow. Thus, he became known far and wide as "Babe, the Blue Ox."

Some idea of his size may be gathered from information attested to by loggers who ought to know. Between the horns Babe is alleged to have measured 17 axe handles, three tins of tomato soup, and one box to snoos. Allowing for some variation, since the narrators, like the axe handles, could hardly be uniform, the fact remains that Babe was no ordinary ox. When leading Babe with a boom of logs in tow, Paul used to require a pair of field glasses to see what his hindquarters were doing!

One winter down in Washington, Paul and Babe rolled up a tremendous boom of logs, some 240 million feet or thereabouts, enough to build a low-cost modern homes for every worker in the state.

But there was no way to get them out to the mill. At least that's what some of the old time loggers thought. But Paul just hitched Babe up to a crudely-built sort of scoop and dug out a huge canal, a canal that is listed in geography books today as the Columbia River!

It was as natural as rolling off a log that in Paul's progress across a great continent from Nova Scotia to the Queen Charlottes, he should surround himself with a goodly crew of men, possessed of almost equal prowess as himself, master craftsmen in their own right.

First there was Ole, the camp blacksmith, who hired out to Paul as a cook but who tempered the morning flapjacks so hard that Paul put him to blacksmithing instead and used the flapjacks to skid logs on the iced roads.

Then there was Slim Mullins, the camp cook, who turned out hotcakes so big that a permanent gang had to be maintained for buttering them. This gang used to throw several kegs of butter on a flapjack and then level it out with a specially-designed set of skis. Mullins is said never to have changed his shirt, which in time became so greasy that at nights he had to sleep between sheets made of sandpaper to keep from sliding out of his bunk.

Then there was Shotgun Anderson, not only a master logger but a crack shot to boot, whether with a gun or a

mouthful of snoos-juice. On one occasion Shotgun took aim at a bobcat perched on top of a 500-hundred-foot bull pine and knocked it down with a well-placed squirt of Copenhagen snoos-juice.

And there was Batiste Joe from Trois Rivières, who served as Paul's personal log scaler. When the government agents came around to see what was that, Batiste Joe had it all fixed. All the logs with or without bark belonged to Paul Bunyan. The government could take "wat logs is left" and if they didn't like it—sacre!

THE LEGENDS OF HIS WIFE

There is no end to those great men of the Northwest woods: Charley Nordstrum and Sourdough Sam, the latter noted for his ability to mix soda biscuits and cold-deck logs; and Sour-Face Murphy, who had such sour influence on everything he looked at that it immediately fermented. Noting this special quality in Sour-Face Murphy, Paul took him off the loading gangs and made him a sort of official camp distiller. It is told around that a logger with two slugs of Sour-Face's homebrew in him could take on twice his weight in wildcats at any hour of the day or night.

No story of Paul Bunyan would not be complete without mention of his wife Carrie. One day when Paul and the boys were pulling the hairpin kinks out of a logging road, they heard an awful screeching back in the woods. It was Carrie, splitting rails to fence in the homestead, and singing at the top of her voice. With Paul and Carrie it was love at first sight. She was just about his height. It took 23 Hudson's Bay blankets to make her a skirt, and all the canvas of a full-rigged ship for her blouse.

Paul did not begrudge the cost of her wedding ensemble. He had got himself a real logger's wife who knew logging and loggers inside out. Carrie could split rails, birl logs in the spring drive and drop a big timber on any calk-line the boys marked out. When any of the boys around camp got fresh Carrie crowned them with a skillet half the size of Maple Leaf Gardens.

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A Union Compares the Platforms of 3 Parties

(Continued from Magazine Page 2)
schools and pay decent salaries to teachers.

A Federal non-discriminatory housing program to build two million low-cost units per year for the next 10 years.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY

Favors increasing benefits, extending them to more people and lowering the retirement age for women; for broader coverage in unemployment insurance and substantially increased benefits, including allowance for dependents.

Advocates Federal aid for medical education to help overcome shortage of doctors, nurses; supports Federal aid to hospital construction; advocates "a resolute attack on the heavy financial hazard of serious illness."

For fulfillment of the programs of private housing, public low-rent housing, slum clearance authorized by Housing Act of 1949.

"Immediate consideration for those school systems which need further legislation, to provide Federal aid for new school construction, teachers' salaries and school maintenance."

REPUBLICAN PARTY

"Provide coverage for those justly entitled to it but now excluded." Opposed to Federal compulsory health insurance; favor support of scientific research.

"With local cooperation we shall aid slum clearance."

Responsibility for "popular education, tax-supported and free to all" rests "upon the local communities and the states."

"The best assurance of preserving the benefits for which the worker has paid is to stop the inflation which causes the tragic loss of purchasing power, and that we propose to do."

"We shall make a thorough study of universal pay-as-we-go pension plans."

PROGRESSIVE PARTY

Raise old age pensions to not less than \$150 monthly; not less than \$40 weekly for unemployed or disabled with additional dependency allowances; extend social security coverage to all workers, including farmers and self-employed.

National housing program of 2½ million low rent homes a year.

A system of national health insurance guaranteeing all Americans "adequate dental and medical care; a hospital and health center construction program."

A ten billion dollar annual Federal program for school construction; one billion for Federal aid to raise teachers' salaries and employ additional teachers.

The Records of the Vice-President Candidates

(Continued from Magazine Page 1)
supported the Truman foreign policy in Europe as a move in the "struggle against Communism" although its real purpose has been to enrich the arms manufacturers and open the way for U. S. imperialist penetration.

He has backed the war in Korea to the hilt and is among the "Formosa First" crowd who, again under the banner of anti-Communism, want to recapture China for exploitation by U. S. bankers and business men.

Eisenhower's selection of Nixon as his running mate therefore is simply another way for the general to say, "You followers of MacArthur, Taft and McCarthy who suspect that I am not sufficiently enthusiastic about embarking on a war in the Pacific, please be reassured. You who fear that I may not act decisively to tear the Bill of Rights to tatters, abandon your fears. When I speak of moderation and of fairness to both labor and management, and of the rights of ALL citizens, do not be discouraged. For here in the person of my running mate, I give you assurances—I give you the pledge of reaction, fascism and war."

John Sparkman of Alabama is already performing a similar function for Adlai Stevenson and the Democratic party.

No one would expect Stevenson to publicly announce that the Democratic party is securely in the hands of conservative finance capital, the city political bosses and the Dixiecrats. He would violate every canon of so-called practical politics if he were to say openly that representatives of labor, liberal groups and Negro organizations are today wielding less influence in the party than at any time since Franklin Roosevelt launched the New Deal.

Stevenson, as it happens, is rather clearly on record against repealing Taft-Hartley and for a State's Rights version of FEPC. But in the months to come, he is likely to discount these previous statements of his and to talk as if labor's demands and the rights of the Negro people were very precious to him.

It is the function of John Sparkman, by his very position on the Democratic ticket, to reassure the white supremacists and the labor-haters that they have nothing to fear from Adlai Stevenson. His presence on the ticket is another way of saying that while under FDR, the Democratic party leadership sought to purge the Dixiecrat Senators Walter George of Georgia and Millard Tydings of Maryland—under Adlai Stevenson, it will be labor and the Negro leaders who will be purged.

John Sparkman was reared in the Tennessee River valley, one of the richest plantation areas of Alabama, and first came to Congress with the help of the Alabama Farm Bureau, an organization of big planters. The party emblem on the ballot which contained his name showed a white rooster carrying in his bill a streamer inscribed with the words "White Supremacy—for the Right." It is under this emblem that he will run in November in Alabama.

When Sparkman returned to Washington from Chicago, following his nomination as vice presidential candidate, he was greeted at the railroad station by 350 members of the Alabama State Society. "A band struck up the strains of Dixie," the New York Times reported. "And rebel yells filled the concourse of the terminal."

A few weeks before, back in Alabama, the State Board of Education undertook a little book-burning for the

preservation of white supremacy. It cut out all of Chapter 28 of a school book entitled "A Challenge to Democracy" because it stated the facts of job discrimination against Negroes and suggested that there should be an equal sharing of the benefits of democracy.

There is no record of any protest by John Sparkman against this reactionary censorship. Nor did he protest a year ago when white hoodlums, acting for real estate interests, dynamited the homes in Birmingham into which Negro families had recently moved.

Yet it is Sparkman's position that there should be no federal laws protecting the Negro people from dynamiting, lynching, and other mob action. Congress should do nothing to guarantee against job discrimination or to abolish the poll tax. The Senate should refrain from any action to curb filibustering Southern Senators.

Whether Adlai Stevenson decides to give lip service to civil rights, or whether he chooses to stand on his already established State's Rights position, it matters only a little. For whichever he does, his choice of John Sparkman as a running mate stands as a solemn pledge to the Dixiecrats that the Negro people of the South have no rights which the federal government is bound to protect.

There will be some muffled voices heard here and there who will say that although Sparkman as a Southerner has had to trim his sails on civil rights issues, he has been a liberal in other fields. Some liberal!

John Sparkman voted against the Wage-Hour law, for the Hoobs and Case anti-labor bills, for Taft-Hartley, for the McCarran act, for giving tidelands oil to the states, and, of course, for every war measure.

The important point is that Sparkman was chosen as the number two man on the Democratic ticket not in spite of this history but BECAUSE of it. It is this reactionary and illiberal record which fitted him for the job in the eyes of Wall Street and the city bosses who run the party.

John Sparkman's place on the ticket therefore is Stevenson's pledge that the Democratic party has abandoned the principles of Franklin Roosevelt and is now embracing not only James Farley but Herman Talmadge, Allan Shivers and Fielding Wright, whose hands are red with the blood of Negroes who have been beaten, mobbed and lynched under their regimes.

If the Republican and Democratic parties choose their vice presidential candidates to state indirectly what they dare not declare openly, what then is the role of the vice presidential candidate of the Progressive Party?

That question is easily answered. The selection of Mrs. Charlotta A. Bass, the first Negro woman to appear on a national ballot, does not contradict in any way the published program of the Progressive Party. Her nomination flows logically from the party's uncompromising stand for Negro rights, and is a tribute to Mrs. Bass' years of devoted struggle for those rights.

Therefore, just as Nixon's nomination is a symbol of the GOP's fascist trends, and Sparkman's is a Democrat concession to white supremacists, Mrs. Bass' selection by the Progressives constitutes an earnest, a pledge, a guarantee of that party's sincerity in the struggle for true democracy in our land.

Mrs. Bass represents the triply oppressed—the worker, the woman, and the Negro, and her presence on the

ticket symbolizes the party's fight for all who are heavily burdened.

But it symbolizes more than that. By their tribute to a great Negro woman leader who has helped to build and guide the party, delegates to the Progressive Party convention answered in advance the slanders against the Negro people which are implicit in the Democratic nomination of Sparkman. They answered also the contempt for the spirit of freedom in the American people which was reflected in Nixon's selection by the Republicans.

"Here is a great woman," the Progressive convention declared in effect, "who against all the odds that a white supremacist society can confront her, struggled upward to a position of leadership among the people. In her rise, in her history, in her personality, we have the living proof that American freedom has not only a past but a future, and it is with confidence in our ultimate victory that we pledge to realize the splendid principles for which Charlotta Bass stands."

Sacco and Vanzetti

(Continued from Magazine Page 3)

and pamphlets in hundreds of thousands of copies on the Sacco-Vanzetti case.

The Daily Worker, the Freiheit and progressive journals throughout the land were telling the workers to organize to save the lives of their two comrades. . . . One of the key figures in this journalistic campaign was Alexander Bittelman, editor of the Daily Worker's magazine section then, who is also on trial in Foley Square today for his political opinions.

Other defendants in this trial, like William W. Weinstone, were speaking and writing against the frameup at the same time.

Louis Weinstock, rank and file painter, for instance, led a workers' delegation to Gov. Alvan T. Fuller of Massachusetts to demand a full pardon for the framed men. V. J. Jerome and Simon W. Cerson were taking the most active part in mass demonstrations as rank and file youths seeking democracy and freedom.

The campaign was a tremendous united front affair. Liberals—almost everyone left of the extreme right—were involved in some way or other. The most noted libertarian organizers and thinkers and artists of the world were calling for the freedom of Sacco and Vanzetti. Eugene V. Debs, Romain Rolland, Anatole France, Bernard Shaw, H. G. Wells, Henry Barbusse, Robert Morris Lovett and hundreds of others were united against the frameup system.

Sacco and Vanzetti were almost saved. The sadistic Massachusetts judge, Webster Thayer, who used to speak of Sacco and Vanzetti on the golf links as "those anarchistic bastards," had difficulty denying appeals for a new trial as the spotlight of the world shone on his savage deeds. And Gov. Fuller, the millionaire Packard Motor king (worth \$20,000,000 to \$40,000,000, said the Boston Herald) had much greater difficulty denying the appeals for a pardon. The governor was so hard-pressed that he had to call in a "commission," headed by A. Lawrence Lowell, the millionaire president of Harvard, to bless the frameup. Even then he had to postpone the execution under world pressure for 12 days.

Sacco and Vanzetti finally perished because the workingclass was poorly organized in the 1920's and some traitors in high places in the SFL sabotaged the movement for their freedom. But they

PAUL BUNYAN

(Continued from Magazine Page 6)

Naturally, as the technique of logging developed and new ideas became the vogue, instituted mainly by the skin-flint outfits who logged with the single idea of making money, some slanderous rumors were aimed at Paul.

Some said it was he who set up the Northern Lights so his gangs could see to work in the dark. Others spread the slander that Paul pushed up the high mountains so he could use them as lookouts to see that his outfits did not lag on the job. Some even went so far as to say that Paul's head time-keeper made his own ink from the snow that fell in the winter of the Blue Snow. When the spring drive was over and the boys drew their time, the time-keeper's entries had vanished with the blue snow. Stories like that, which didn't do anyone any good, and which no self-respecting logger would believe.

We met Paul many years ago, among the great harvester treks of the "Last Great West." When we thought we had done a good day's threshing and the drone of the separator had quietened into the October night, along came Paul to tell us of a better tally on some other outfit.

We have met him in the logging camps of British Columbia. He can be found among the hard-rock miners, among building tradesmen and pile-drivers—among workers everywhere in whom the pride of craftsmanship and the instinctive joy of creative labor has not been destroyed by the modern scramble for profits.

Under more auspicious circumstances we have seen him at work in lands where labor is honored at the highest attainment of human endeavor; where men and women, young and old, regard their work not as a drudgery or something they must give in exchange for food, clothing and shelter, but something that lift man to a new pinnacle of social progress and achievement.

Paul Bunyan was the most inventive logger of his day. Inventive in the sense that no job of work was insurmountable, and every job thus tackled brought a sense of pride, emulation and achievement. That is what makes work, and the right to work, a basic condition of social progress. That is why the legendary folklore that has been woven around Paul Bunyan still fires the pride of the artisan, and inspires the hope that some day a social system will evolve that will show free rein to his deep urge to creative labor.

And from his creative labor flows a culture, a culture of working people, clear and pure and fresh as a mountain stream. In a very fine poem written by John Weir of Toronto and published two years ago in the labor press summed up in golden words:

Paul Bunyan didn't do it for the wealthy or the banks,
Paul Bunyan didn't do it for the money-grabbing Yanks,
Paul Bunyan didn't do it for the grafter or the drone;
Paul Bunyan is the people—and we rise to claim our own!

won a great victory for justice in their death. The frameup system was terribly exposed. The mark of Cain was on the brow of the American ruling class for all the world to see. And millions of workers were inspired by their courage and their devotion. Yes, said William Z. Foster in the Daily Worker, just after the murder—"Sacco and Vanzetti are dead, but the cause for which they died, goes on."

woman today...

IN THE FIGHT FOR PEACE, EQUALITY, SECURITY
IN THE HOME, ON THE JOB, IN THE NATION

Child Workers— 2,300,000 in U. S.

This report on child labor was prepared by the Research Committee Bureau of U. S. Committee for Participation in the International Conference in Defense of Children held in Vienna, Austria, April 2 to 16.

THOSE who profit from the work of children spread the myth that child labor no longer exists in our country. They contrive a definition of child labor to fit this myth. Our government, however, has been forced by the large number of militant and reform organizations dedicated to protecting children to give a broader definition. In "Why Child Labor Laws?" Bulletin No. 96 of the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, we find the following:

"Child labor is the employment of boys and girls when they are too young to work for hire, or when they are employed at jobs unsuitable or unsafe for children of their ages, or under conditions injurious to their welfare. It is any employment that robs them of their rightful heritage of a chance for healthful development, full educational opportunities, and necessary playtime."

This exploitation of children arose in our country and continues here, despite some restrictive legislation, wherever it is profitable to employers and supports the present drive towards war.

TOO YOUNG TO BE "COUNTED" AS WORKERS

Over 2,300,000 school-age boys and girls, 14 through 17 years are employed, part-time or full-time, in industry or agriculture. The U. S. Census estimate of those working in October, 1951 was 2,344,000. Also many thousands of children under 14 years are employed, especially on commercial farms. The Bureau of Labor Standards of the U. S. Department of Labor estimated that in August, 1950, a vacation month, 1,094,000 children 10-13 years were employed, and in October, 1950, when school was in session, 719,000 were employed. Eighty-six thousand of these children were not even enrolled in school. Children under 14 are usually not included in statistical reports as they have no "official" status as workers.

About 60 percent of these young workers in both months were engaged in agricultural work. Large farmers, chiefly on mechanized farms, found the labor of the children most profitable in work on "stoop crops" such as cotton, berries and sugar beets. These crops are by no means localized in the South, where labor in general has won least for itself, but are scattered throughout the country, even in such allegedly advanced states as New York.

Children engaged in agriculture include those who live in the area where they work. Some work on the small farms owned by their share-cropper or other low income families. By far



A child worker in a strawberry field.

the greater number work for large farmers before or after school, or during vacations. These vacations are conveniently lengthened by the school authorities to suit the needs of harvesting and other seasonal work.

The child labor of which we speak is that to be seen in large acreages of peas, snap beans, or cotton where children, sometimes as young as 5 and 6 years work along with the adult members of the family at 'stoop' labor.

The U. S. Census estimates that in October, 1950 there were 1,576,000 children between the ages of 14 and 17 engaged in non-agricultural jobs. They "worked largely as newsboys, babysitters and domestic workers, and as helpers in retail drug and grocery stores." Lumpkin and Douglas in their book, "Child Workers in America," devote four full pages of their book referred to above just to listing the names of job classifications of the child labor force. This book was published in 1937. Since that time there has been still greater division of labor, and hence, more numerous varieties of jobs in which children can be exploited.

INDUSTRIAL HOMEWORKERS—NOT IN THE CENSUS

There has been a marked growth in the "recreational, service industries" especially since the popularization of television. The U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Standards, in 1950, published a study of teenage boys and girls employed in amusement industries. They estimated that there were nearly 200,000 under 18 years and nearly 80,000 under 16 years.

Unreported and uncounted are the numerous children who still perform industrial homework. They "help" their parents

to make artificial flowers, sew buttons on cards, take bastings out of clothing and work on many other miscellaneous items which employers still find it profitable to farm out in homes as they did before the birth of the factory system.

In addition to the newsboys there are many others, especially in urban centers working in street trades. On a sunny day it is by no means uncommon to see them with their home-made shoeshine boxes competing for customers.

Also largely in urban centers are the "pin boys" in bowling alleys. The following statements regarding this have been taken from the 1951 annual report of the National Child Labor Committee:

"Bowling alleys have been a major source of child labor difficulty in recent years. Many states report widespread violations involving young children and late night work. An increasing number of bills lowering standards for pin boys have been introduced in state legislatures. Moreover the determination of bowling alleys to write their own standards in proposed revisions of child labor laws has hampered efforts to secure other needed changes."

Statistics are not available regarding the national origins of children in all fields of work. The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that about one-third of all migratory farm workers are "non-white." Anyone familiar with Harlem or other large Negro "ghettos" in cities knows that a disproportionately large number of Negro children are forced to leave school early and turn to "non-agricultural" pursuits. The same is true for children of Puerto Rican families.

Family Relations Are Changing in Peoples Democracies

By A. VAKSBERG

New social relations are emerging in the People's Democracies and they exert a marked influence upon conditions of family life.

Family relations are undergoing a profound change, and this is so even though the new trend sometimes suffers setbacks and meets considerable opposition due to the fact that, in this realm particularly, the influence of the old bourgeois and even feudal (as in Albania and Bulgaria) ideology has always been extremely strong and deep-rooted.

It was this problem that the People's Democracies confronted in creating their new marriage and family laws. The lingering but strong influence of the old bourgeois laws, and especially those of the Church, had to be overcome. Family life and family relations in the past had always been regulated by strict rules established by the Church and made into law by the State. Catholic, Greek Orthodox, Moslem and other religions each developed their own set of rules and thus divided the people of a single country into different national-religious groups. Yet, despite the differences, these rules had much in common. They bestowed despotic power upon the husband and father; they curtailed the rights of the wife and mother; they subjected children to blind and absolute submission to parents; they deprived illegitimate children of all rights and completely neglected them.

THE FAMILY: A CONCERN OF THE STATE

The importance of the new governments ascribe to the correct organization of family relations can be judged by the fact that they are reflected in the basic laws of the lands. In the Constitution of Czechoslovakia it is stated: "The State shall insure that the family be the sound foundation of the development of the nation."

To facilitate the active participation of women in industry and public affairs, the new governments try to do their utmost to lighten the burden of housework and the care of bringing up children.

The official Information Bulletin of the Rumanian People's Republic notes that the government has done a great deal to help the working mother by creating a network of children's organizations and institutions for the protection of mother and child. Since the day of liberation, 121 kindergartens and 188 nurseries have been opened, 2,996 seasonal kindergartens were organized in rural localities, and 3,755 maternity hospitals, 1,948 children's dispensaries and 2,137 babies' milk kitchens are now functioning throughout the country. There are 73 boarding schools for children who live far from schools. Expectant mothers are entitled to a long leave with pay, and during pregnancy they are transferred to lighter work but receive their regular wages.

Similar measures are in practice in all the countries of the People's Democracies.

Special aid is given to large families. The Czechoslovak Constitution stresses that "large families shall be granted special relief and assistance." In Poland, special subsidies to large families, beginning with the birth of the third child, were established in 1948.

In Rumania, this aid starts with the birth of the fourth child, but where there is no husband, the mother is granted the aid with the birth of the first child.

In the old family laws in Czechoslovakia, Poland and the other People's Democracies, not a line was devoted to the upbringing of children. There was a great deal of precise legislation, however, on the property rights of parents versus children.

The Czechoslovak family code, states: "It is the duty of parents to care for the physical and spiritual development of their children; to provide their upkeep and the kind of education that will enable them to engage in work suitable to their abilities and inclinations and socially useful."

In all the People's Democracies the school is separated from the Church, and teaching is based on truly scientific principles. Public schools are under instructions "to give children systematic, scientific knowledge; to develop in them socially useful work habits and skills; to lay a broad cultural foundation for further general and professional education; to rear them in the progressive democratic spirit so that they develop as useful builders of the socialist state." (From the Bulgarian law on public education, Sept. 3, 1948).

Close cooperation between school and family is necessary to accomplish this task successfully. The Rumanian decree of Aug. 2, 1948, contains a special paragraph, "On the Reform of Public Education," dealing with this problem and requiring that the school be in close contact with the family and with public life.

The old law did not concern themselves with the well-being of the family except in matters pertaining to property rights. People's Democracies take the institute of marriage, and the family, under their protection and provide favorable conditions for the well-being and preservation of the family.

CHILDRENS RIGHTS COME FIRST

If the old bourgeois family laws concerned themselves exclusively with the interests of the head of the family, the father (or in his absence, the mother), in other words the rights of the strongest side—the parents, the new legislation sets forth as the foundation for regulating family relations the following principle:

"Parental rights and obligations are carried out solely in the interests of their children" (Bulgarian code on individuals and family). The same thought is presented in the Polish family code: "Parental rights must be exercised for the well-being of the child and in accordance with public interests."

The state takes such a profound interest in the correct upbringing of the child that through institutions of guardianship, it reserves the right to interfere in family affairs, in case where parents misuse their rights and act against the well-being of the child and the public interests. In practice this occurs very seldom because working parents conscientiously fulfill their responsibilities to their children.

The marriage and family laws of the People's Democracies strive to strengthen the family. Though in principle they are not opposed to divorce, the people's governments try whenever possible to prevent a family break-up. Each case is weighed individually with special preferential consideration of the children's interests.

(Originally published in the Soviet magazine "Family and School," this translation is reprinted from the June issue of "New World Review").

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Hallinan Asks Stevenson, Eisenhower Join Plea For Korea Cease-Fire

—See Page 3—

Lewis Urges Labor Unite for Fight On Tory Politicians

The Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON.—United Mine Workers president John L. Lewis said Friday that American labor "faces an era of danger and of threats to its very existence" because the labor movement is failing to make a united fight against "reactionary politicians."

The warning and plea for unity came in a Labor Day statement which Lewis issued in advance of that date. Newsmen were told they could use the statement "at your convenience." The statement declared:

"There are those politicians beholden to reactionary interests and those who are still advocates of the institution of human slavery who would take from us the only effective weapon we have in our struggle for a better America.

"There are those intellectually corrupt corporate interests in this country who would

sell a free, democratic and progressive America down the river in their mad gamble for unchallenged control of economic future of our great nation.

"Those politicians and those money changers have no effective opponent. But that opponent could be the American labor movement. Our labor movement is not now even an effective challenger. Our labor movement is split asunder. It is a house divided against itself. The leaders of the American labor movement babble, and prate and prattle. They view one another askance. They utter petty words of venom.

"But the men and women of the ranks of labor cry aloud for unity. They need a strong organization with singleness of purpose, policy and action. Their hopes and aspirations are answered with cynical words and viewed with suspicion by those whose policy it seems to be to seek their own salvation at the expense of others.

"The spectacle of the segments of organized labor in America leaving and shoving in all directions or in no direction—gives aid and comfort to those who would destroy us and institute their own modern version of serfdom.

"For five years now they have made of us second-class citizens through the instrument of their iniquitous Taft slave statute. They have estopped our natural growth and expansion. We are weak. We are disarmed. Like wolves, they are now ready to move in for the kill.

"The United Mine Workers of America never has ceased to raise the warning cry. We reiterate that call now. We have no choice but to capitulate or fight back. We cannot fight back effectively without unity and singleness of purpose. America's coal mine workers, the shock troops of organized labor, stand ready, willing and able to lend their time, resources, abilities and experience to the end that that goal might be attained.

"What is the answer? It is up to the leaders of labor. The time to stop uttering words of fear and act in unison is upon us."

Stevenson Not A 'Radical' To Talmadge

ALBANY, Ga. — Gov. Herman Talmadge today attacked the "radicals" in the Democratic Party and said the party "must be purged of socialists, left wingers, and men who don't know what they are themselves."

He then predicted that Georgia would "overwhelmingly" go for Stevenson, thus making it clear that the Democratic presidential nominee is not a "radical" in the Talmadge book.



VINCENT HALLINAN, Progressive Party candidate for President, is shown holding Washington-grown shamrocks and surrounded by well-wishers as he tells plans to fight for peace in Korea, full freedom for the Negro people. The photo was made as he landed at Steilacoom,

Wash., across Puget Sound from McNeil Island federal penitentiary to which he had been sentenced for six months for "contempt of court" during the trial of his client Harry Bridges, West Coast union leader.

— STORY ON PAGE 4 —

Politicians Ignore CIO's Election Demands — Labor Should Press for Them

—See Page 2—

Debt Engulfing Average Family

WASHINGTON.

THE AVERAGE working class family in New York City in 1950 spent \$292 more than it received, according to a study recently issued by the Labor Department. The breakdown for New York City shows a pattern similar to that for the nation as a whole. However, the average wage earned and clerical worker family computed on the basis of national figures went into debt, by about \$400.

The Labor Department's study of New York wage earner and clerical worker families reported that the average money income for the year after taxes was \$3,998. For current consumption this average family spent \$4,248, of which \$1,455 went for food, about 34 percent.

Other expenditures included:

For housing, fuel, utilities, etc. mostly rent \$831, or 20 percent.

For alcohol drinks and tobacco \$179 or 4 percent.

For clothing \$544 or 13 percent.

For recreation, reading and education \$282 or 7 percent.

For transportation \$354 or 8 percent.

This average family paid \$268 in personal taxes and \$169 for insurance and also disbursed \$164 "gifts and contributions."

Only 10 percent to the New York working class families reported purchase of an automobile (vintage not specified).

The Labor Department study included as "wage earners and clerical workers" a number of families (about ten percent) with incomes in excess of \$6,000 a year. The result is that while the above figures are significant they do not fully reveal the impoverished situation of the great bulk of working class families which receive less than the \$4,500 estimated by the Heller Committee as essential for a healthy living standard.

Politicians Ignore CIO's Election Demands But Labor Should Still Fight for Them

By ROB F. HALL

THE GOP gave the CIO's election demands, which represented the welfare of millions of wage-earners, the expected brushoff. But the wide gap between the actual Demo-



cratic platform and the demands placed before the Democrats by the CIO gives a strange color to the latest top CIO policy statement that the Democratic platform, is the "most liberal, forward looking realistic ever adopted by a political party."

This is the trying to make a silk purse of a sow's ear with vengeance.

The election demands of the CIO are as good as ever. But will they be realized by the Stevenson-Sparkman ticket any more than by the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket?

The CIO board lauded Adlai Stevenson as one "well equipped . . . to fill with honor the presidency and to lead the fight to enact into law the great promise of the Democratic platform."

The Executive Board obviously felt it was the better part of discretion to pass over the Vice Presidential nominee and Sen. John Sparkman of Alabama was not in any way characterized in the document.

The membership of the CIO, the NAACP, ADA and similar organizations have for a number of years been expressing anger at the contrast between what the party leaders have promised and what they actually produced. This was especially noticeable with respect to repeal of Taft-Hartley which the Democrats repeatedly pledged and also with respect to civil rights legislation.

For this reason a key demand of labor and the Negro people in 1952 was that the platform of the party should itself contain guarantees of action designed to insure that the pledges would not remain on paper.

AFRICA COMING UNDER SWAY OF U.S. IMPERIALISM

(By Allied Labor News)

AMERICAN BUSINESS interests are gaining an increasingly dominant role in South Africa, now the scene of a sweeping people's movement against the white supremacy laws of the Malan government.

Although South Africa became an independent self-governing British dominion in 1931, an analysis by the Council on African Affairs here showed that since world

war II it has been increasingly becoming an economic ward of the U. S.

In 1946 a New York banking group, Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co. and Lazard Freres & Co., reflecting Rockefeller interests, formed a big capital merger with British-South African interests. This investment control was expanded in 1947, covering extensive mining properties and over 100 South African industrial companies. Time

magazine described this operation as "the first big beachhead of American capital in South Africa." In 1948 the same U. S. interests, through the Anglo-Transvaal Consolidated Investment Co., joined with the Texas Oil Co. in starting the manufacture of oil from coal in South Africa.

MORGAN INTERESTS occupy a dominating position in South African gold and copper mining,

according to the CAA analysis which appeared in the publication, Spotlight. Some of the mines, under the indirect control of Morgan, are engaged in processing gold ore waste for the extraction of uranium to be sent to the U. S. Through the Anglo-African Corp., a holding company, control has been acquired over more than 40 South African and Rhodesian companies, including diamond mines and new

(Continued on Page 6)

Soviet State Bears All Social Insurance Costs



and full wages are drawn by A. Borisov (above), a textile worker famous in the Soviet Union for his production methods. He has worked 51 years in the industry.

By RALPH PARKER

MOSCOW

THE NEW BUILDING of Moscow University and the Trade Union headquarters stand together on the Lenin Hills, the one crowning its heights, the other on the southern slopes. It reminded me of the way student and factory worker march in parallel lines through the Red Square on the great national holidays, inseparable partners in Soviet life.

I had come to the Trade Union Council to enquire what social insurance provisions are taken in the Soviet Union for ageing workers, for those who retire as for those who wish to continue at work.

"In the first place, you must understand that in the USSR all expenses connected with social insurance are borne by the state. The worker's right to pensions giving him security in his old age

are inalienable whether he decides to retire or not," we were told by an official of the Social Insurance department.

"IF THE WORKER wants to continue at work his old-age pension is paid to him by the trade union committee of his place of employment out of the social insurance fund, and he receives the pension in addition to his wages or salary. If he retires he receives his pension from the agency of the Ministry of Social Maintenance in his locality.

"In the USSR," continued the trade union official, "all workers are entitled to old-age pension on reaching the age of sixty and after having worked 25 years (for women the age is 55 and the period of work 20 years). Workers in the coal, metallurgical and others, teachers, doctors, postal workers and those in a number of other branches of national economy are



Health care is given on the job. Here a worker gets dental work.

entitled to pensions somewhat earlier.

"THESE PENSIONS are established according to the average monthly wage or salary of the last 12 months of employment. For example, pensions are paid to persons in the education system upon completion of 25 years service irrespective of age. Such pensions amount to 40 percent of their salary during the 25th year, and, I repeat, the pensioner forfeits nothing if he decides to go on working, getting full salary plus pension."

We were curious to know whether arrangements were made to enable ageing workers to qualify for lighter work more suitable for their powers.

"The idea of throwing old workers out of employment because they are not up to their jobs is quiet foreign to our entire conception of society," we were told. "In other words nobody becomes redundant because of old age. Whether he (or she) retires is entirely his own business."

THE SPEAKER then described how for ageing workers as for those partially incapacitated by

ill-health but desiring to continue to work at their place of employment, a law operated that obliged the managements to transfer them to lighter or part-time work. During the re-training period the trade union made up the difference in earnings out of the social insurance fund.

"But I want to understand," the chemical industries, transport work-official said, "that once he has reached pensionable age, whether it be fifty or sixty, or, in some cases such as teachers, veterinary workers or doctors some years younger depending on the length of service, the workers is entirely free to retire on his pension. Nobody can be forced to quit just because he is getting a pension."

The social insurance system administration from the Trade Union Council's headquarters on the Lenin Hills and the system of social maintenance in operation in the USSR are providing security for the old age of the grandparents of the young people who look towards the spire of the new University besides it as a symbol of the happy today, and the still more splendid tomorrow.

THEREFORE the CIO on July 21 insisted upon extremely important commitments. The party must pledge itself to changing Senate Rule 22 which as it currently operates permits a filibustering minority in the Senate to block all civil rights legislation. Secondly the CIO demanded that the out-moded seniority rules of the Senate and House be revamped so that the leadership of vital committees concerned with labor matters should not go to Dixiecrats bitterly hostile to labor and the Negro people.

But the Democratic platform writers rejected the demand for clearcut language and merely incorporated a paragraph which does not mention the filibuster and speaks merely of support for "majority rule . . . after reasonable debate."

The weakness of this paragraph is demonstrated in the fact that Sen. Richard Russell of Georgia, the Dixiecrat leader, accepted it and there was no protest from the white supremacists in the southern delegations.

But whatever element of promise the paragraph contained is dissolved by the fact that if the Democratic ticket should win in November, the presiding officer of the Senate would be J. N. Sparkman who opposes a compulsory FEPC, anti-lynch and anti-poll tax legislation, and who has repeatedly voted against cloture, or other methods of stopping a filibuster.

But this, however, is the "forward looking realistic" platform which the CIO Executive Board praises and this is the ticket which it describes as equipped to fight for the "great promise" of that platform.

THE CIO TOLD the Democratic platform committee that the civil rights plank must pledge "compulsory fair employment practices." Federal financial aid must

(Continued on Page 7)

WHAT A REPORTER FOUND IN KOREA'S FRONT LINES

[The following dispatch was sent from the Korean battle front by the correspondent of a U. S. press association.]

SOMEWHERE IN KOREA.—"It's a different war they're fighting in Korea now.

"Off and on for 19 months I have been covering the war at close range. In recent weeks I have talked to hundreds of men in the front line, and comparing what they said to what I heard in January, 1951, when I was new here.

"Some of the men I have talked to recently are dead. One was torn to pieces by an artillery shell a few seconds after we talked. I was telling him how scared I was by the artillery slamming into the hills around us for almost an hour.

"He was going over to another bunker for something. Just before he climbed out of his own he said: 'I'm scared, too.'

"It was the last thing he ever said. The boy from a big eastern city had been in Korea five months, most of it on or near the front line. His main interest in life was rotation, when he would go home, when his 'points' would add up to enough to take him out of the country he did not understand and did hate.

JANUARY, 1951

"It was different back in January, 1951. Then the great Communist surge generated by the entry of the Chinese had driven the Allies south of the 38th Parallel.

"The drive had been blunted, and I found an army heading north again, confident under a new commander, Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway. The main drive north started about 50 miles south of Seoul. It carried clear to the Han River in the Seoul area in a matter of weeks.

"We had all the air cover, all the artillery and most of the mortar being used in the war. Foxholes were dug wherever the troops stopped for the night, but in most cases they were makeshift affairs, dug more because the regulations demanded it than because the digger thought he would have to use it.

"There was no talk of rotation.

There wasn't any such thing. Each advance had its objective, a jumping off place for the next attack. Life had a purpose. Morale was high. Each week the prisoners looked shabbier than those of the week before. The army was going somewhere.

"It's different now. If the reds do not throw more artillery and mortar fire than the allies, they at least throw a terrifying lot. And (Continued on Page 6)

Hallinan Asks Stev's son Eisenh'er Join Plea For Korea Cease-Fire

SAN FRANCISCO.—Vincent Hallinan, Progressive Party presidential nominee, called Thursday upon candidates Dwight D. Eisenhower and Adlai Stevenson to join him in requesting President Truman to conclude an immediate cease-fire in Korea. Hallinan suggested the war prisoner exchange question be left for settlement by civilians rather than military negotiators.

Earlier, the San Francisco attorney, who last Sunday was released from McNeil Island Federal Penitentiary after serving five months for contempt of federal court for defending labor leader Harry Bridges, demanded Truman grant him the same briefings on military strategy that he offered the Republican and Democratic nominees. He has received no answer as yet from the White House.

Hallinan in telegrams to Eisenhower and Stevenson said, "I ask you join me in requesting President Truman to instruct our negotiators in Korea to conclude an immediate cease-fire at the demarcation line already agreed upon, reserving the prisoners of war question for settlement by civilian representatives of both sides after the fighting stops."

The national campaign of Vincent Hallinan and Mrs. Charlotte A. Bass, presidential and vice-presidential candidates of the Progressive Party will go into full swing Sunday, Aug. 24 when the mass meeting in San Francisco's two candidates will appear at a Civic Auditorium.

This meeting will be a "Peace Rally" at which Hallinan will voice the Progressive Party's formula for an immediate end of the Korean War. The meeting will also be a "Welcome Home" demonstration for Hallinan who will make his first public address since his release August 17 from McNeil's Island Federal Prison where he had served four and a half months of his six months sentence on a contempt of court conviction arising out of his stormy defense of Harry Bridges in the West Coast labor leader's 1950 perjury trial.

Mrs. Bass will make her first public appearance with Hallinan at the rally. The two candidates will appear with Reuben Borough, Progressive Party candidate for Senator from California who is running against William F. Knowland who captured both the Republican and Democratic primaries for Senate in that state. Paul Robeson, national co-chairman of the Progressive Party will also speak as will C. B. Baldwin, the party's national secretary.

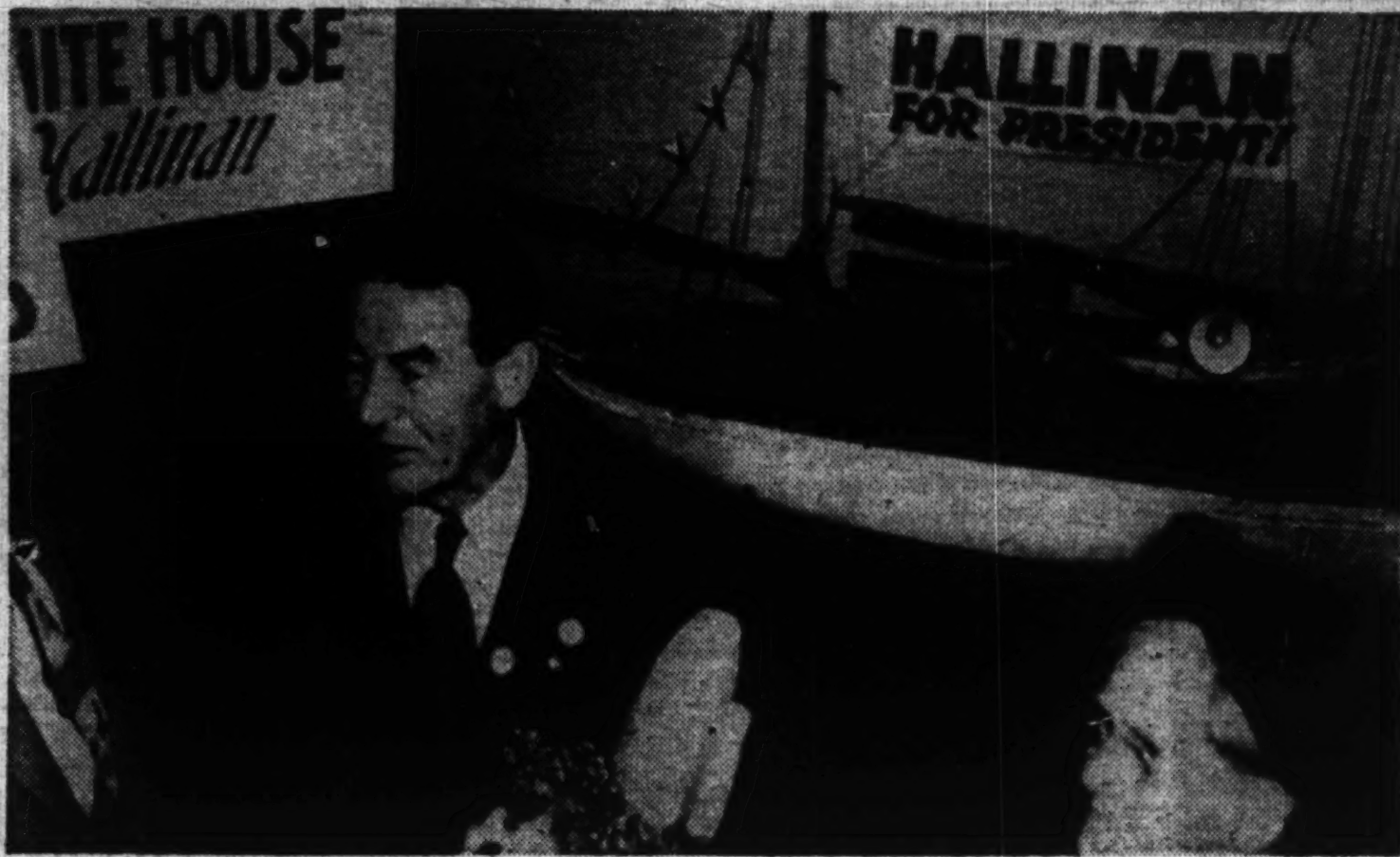
The San Francisco meeting will touch off an extensive hard-hitting national campaign by both candidates which will be climaxed by a meeting October 27 in New York's Madison Square Garden.

2 OR 3 PER DAY

Hallinan who has asked for a speaking schedule, "the rougher and the tougher the better," has stated that until election day, he intended to make at least two or three daily appearances, throughout the country in agricultural centers, at whistle stops, at street corners, and at all the nation's industrial centers, "talking at shop gates and factories."

On Monday, Aug. 25, Hallinan and Mrs. Bass will leave for Los Angeles, where Mrs. Bass was editor for forty years of the "California Eagle," oldest Negro newspaper on the West coast. Here the two will again appear at a mass meeting to be held Wednesday, Aug. 27 at the Culver City Stadium. Paul Robeson will again speak at this meeting.

Following the Los Angeles rally, (Continued on Page 6)



Progressive Party presidential nominee Vincent Hallinan steps ashore from McNeil Island prison launch at Steilacoom, Wash., as yacht "Patrick Henry" lays off ferry dock. Note bright pennants at balyards and huge "Hallinan for President" sign amidships. Strains of "Wearin' of the Green" and other Irish tunes came from speaker system aboard the Patrick Henry as she escorted the Progressive nominee from McNeil Island.

Jewish Applicants for Entry To U.S. Forced to Tell Religion

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 24.—Under a new ruling by the State Department, Jews applying for admission to the United States must

identify themselves as such. Catholics, Protestants and persons of other religious faiths are not requested to state their denomination.

Herve J. L'Heureux, chief of the visa division of the department, has issued instructions to all consular officers abroad to require from applicants for visas information as to whether or not they are Jewish, the Washington bureau of Jewish Telegraph agency revealed Tuesday.

According to JTA, L'Heureux contends that he is acting in accordance with the McCarran-Walter immigration law which requires that each alien in applying for a visa shall state his race and ethnic classification.

He did not explain his haste in applying this standard in view of the fact that the McCarran-Walter law does not become effective until Dec. 24. Nor did he satisfy reporters who questioned his interpretation of "ethnic classification" as applying to persons of Jewish origin or Jewish faith.

L'Heureux is to the visa division what Ruth Shipley is to the passport division. Both use their offices to promote fascist methods.

L'Heureux organized in the State Department an American Legion Post, whose views on restrictive immigration practices he shares wholeheartedly.

Several years ago it became known that L'Heureux was granting visas to Italian and Spanish fascists and former Nazis while denying them to persons reported to be "Communists." Defiantly, L'He-

reux justified his policy with the fantastic claim that the fascists and former Nazis did not intend to overthrow the U.S. government by force and violence.

In testimony before Congressional committees L'Heureux has urged legislation discriminating against foreign-born. He endorsed the McCarran-Walter bill.

Eisenhower Opposes FEPC, Ives Admits

WASHINGTON.—Republican Sen. Irving M. Ives (NY) admitted Thursday that Dwight D. Eisenhower, his party's candidate for President, is opposed to a Fair Employment Practices Law (FEPC) with enforcement powers.

Ives, who is a candidate for reelection, said he will talk with Eisenhower in New York and try to convince him that FEPC is both workable and necessary.

"I want Gen. Eisenhower to be for a compulsory FEPC, but not to come out for it unless he's convinced," Ives said. "I don't know if I can convince him or not."

He said the GOP candidate has not endorsed such a program on grounds that states should take the lead in combatting racial discrimination.

Mine-Mill Union Wins 8c Hike At Phelps-Dodge

DENVER.—The first major break-through in 1952 non-ferrous metals industry wage negotiations came Thursday night with announcement by the International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers that it had reached a settlement with the Phelps-Dodge Copper Corporation.

The agreement was announced by Mine-Mill President John Clark and Vice President Orville Larson, who is national bargaining coordinator for the 59-year-old union.

A general wage increase of 8 cents and hour across the board is the biggest feature of the agreement, which also calls for three weeks' vacation after 15 years' service, and an additional 2 cents an hour to be applied to the common labor rate. Wage increases are all retroactive to Aug. 1.

In addition, final agreement was reached between Mine-Mill and Phelps-Dodge on the detailed terms of a pension plan which had been negotiated in last year's contract. The plan calls for a pension of \$100 monthly at age 65 after 25 years of service. Retirement is optional with the worker up to the age of 70. If the company retires a man before he is 70, such retirement is subject to the full union-company grievance procedure, including arbitration if necessary. The Phelps-Dodge agreement,

which contains a wage reopener for Aug. 1, 1953, will run to July 31, 1954.

The agreement was reached after more than two days of marathon negotiations between the Mine-Mill Phelps-Dodge negotiating committee, headed by Larson, and company representatives at the P-D's western headquarters in Douglas, Arizona.

"This settlement with Phelps-Dodge should lead to quick agreements with all the other companies of the industry," Larson declared.

"There is no reason in the world why Anaconda Copper Mining Co., Kennecott Copper Corp., American Smelting & Refining Co., American Brass Co. and the other operators can't grant us the same kind of settlement."

A nationwide strike vote call to all Mine-Mill locals had gone out earlier this week, providing for strike balloting during the week of Aug. 30. Officials of the International Union confirmed that the strike vote would still be conducted in all locals except those in the Phelps-Dodge chain.

CANADIAN UNION CONGRESS REJECTS MOVE FOR CP BAN

WINNIPEG, Manitoba.—The 522,000-member Canadian Trades and Labor Congress Thursday rejected a resolution for the outlawing of the Communist Party in Canada. Delegates voted down the resolution on grounds it would violate the Congress' Bill of Rights.

Germ War Lab Worries Long Islanders

Say Washington 'Hearings' a Farce, Sign Petitions Against Plum Is. Project

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

SOUTHOLD, L. I.

YOU DRIVE across the island, past the straight-furrowed potato fields; past the placidly-grazing cattle and the tidy, green lawns—and nothing seems more remote, on this sun-bright August day than the horrors of Korea and germ war. And then, about three hours out from the city, and further on Long Island than most city-bound folk ever attempt, you get to Southold, where the threat of disease germs on the loose is a very real one to an up-in-arms community.

It is in Southold and in neighboring Greenport that the opposition rages most fiercely against the U. S. Government's well-advanced plans to convert tiny Plum Island, which lies a mile off the Long Island northeast shore, into a laboratory dealing in deadly disease germs.

YOU FIND confused awareness of these plans. You learn that, while the government, and even those papers opposing the project, have given a lot of publicity to the proposed laboratory to study hoof-and-mouth disease in cattle on 800-acre Plum Island, very little has been said about the germ warfare laboratory to be built on the very same Plum Island!

But everywhere you go—candy store, luncheonette, book store—you ask about Plum Island and they tell you: "A lot of people are against it." You see, however,



much uneasiness, and you come away with a feeling that a lot of official pressure is being tossed around against the opponents of the germ laboratory.

You drive further out to Orient Point, nearest point to Plum Island, and a New Jersey man, just standing around to watch the ferry from New London, Conn., unload, tells you what you've been hearing people say all day: "A lot of people are against it."

THE PUBLIC AWARENESS of the government's plans for Plum Island, formerly known by the name of the military installation on it, Fort Terry, came when the Republican Long Island paper,

"Newsday," splashed the news of the Army's intentions to build a germ war plant and the Agriculture Department's plans to study hoof-and-mouth disease in the same place.

Since then the talk, in the papers at least, has been primarily about the hoof-and-mouth disease project and very little about germ war. But a Washington dispatch in the Long Island Star-Journal gives the tip-off:

"Utilities and dock facilities will be shared by the two federal departments and joint research likely will be undertaken."

NEAR SMITHTOWN, where migratory workers toil in the potato fields, a red-faced man in dungarees looks up from his root beer at a roadside stand and says, to the inevitable question about Plum Island:

"Look mister, if the government isn't using germs like these Koreans say, why is it spending so much to study it? Stands to reason we're gonna do something with it."

While this kind of skeptical attitude toward Washington denials of germ war practices is a rarity, you find everywhere a distrust of government purposes and promises concerning the Plum Island germ plant.

In a Southold candy store some one points out that government contracts were let out for the plant more than six months before it went through the sham of holding "hearings" to determine whether the public wants the laboratory here.

You hear fatalistic comments that "sure, it's a menace but what are you going to do if the government had made up its mind?" but even those who share this view reflect a widely-held belief that

the men in Washington don't give a damn for the public's desire.

But such "our-hands-are-tied" attitudes are not representative of Long Island citizens.

CATTLE DEALERS, oyster farmers, dairies and potato farmers on this rich agricultural area are almost unanimous in their opposition to the Plum Island project which they see as a direct threat to these industries.

All eight licensed dairies in the town of Southold, for instance, have opposed the hoof and mouth disease "laboratory," and they charge that in selecting Plum Island, the federal government has violated the law setting up the "laboratory" which declared it could not be established in any community whose residents object to it. In Southold, alone 1480 residents signed a protest within 24 hours.

Opponents of the Plum Island plant bluntly label as a "farce" the hurried government hearings held on the issue in July, accuse the Agriculture Department of ignoring public sentiment.

While the big dairy, farm and fishery interests on Long Island have made no bones about their prior concern for the fact that the Plum Island project faces their products with the threat of virus infection, they have also acknowledged that the same danger of highly communicable disease faces the people of the community.

REACTIONARY Long Island papers, speaking for W. Kingsland Macy, Republican political boss, as well as the New York World-Telegram and Sun, have editorialized against the Plum Island project—carefully mentioning only the hoof and mouth disease project and ignoring germ warfare plans alto-

gether. Such opposition, concerned primarily with business interests, also serves for Republican partisan attacks on the Democratic Agriculture Department in an election year.

Such organizations as the Suffolk County American Labor Party and the Nassau-Suffolk Queens Coordinating Committee for Peace, however, are trying to alert the people of the entire metropolitan area to the great danger—to human life primarily—which a Plum Island germ warfare plant would spell.

NEW YORKERS may recall some years back the panicky newspaper stories around the alleged disappearance of a couple of plague-infected rats from a scientist's laboratory. Just a few of these vermin, it was suggested, might infect an entire metropolis with dread disease.

Yet here on New York City's doorstep, opponents of the Plum Island project charge, the government would set up a laboratory creating death-dealing germs on a much more grandiose scale.

Suffolk County ALP chairman Otto Skottedal has called the attention of metropolitan newspapers, for instance, to a London dispatch of Aug. 5 which gives some idea of the "dreadful danger" inherent in the Plum Island project.

The dispatch told how the British Admiralty was accidentally forced to reveal the nature of a floating germ warfare laboratory, the LST Ben Lomond, when a sailor was stricken and had to be brought ashore on another ship.

So potent, clearly, are the disease germs the British were experimenting with, the dispatch (World Telegram, Aug. 5) said, that the floating laboratory cruised "under hush-hush conditions for three months, 15 miles off the lonely Outer Hebrides. Scientists, experimental animals, including sheep, goats and pigs and laboratory equipment are aboard. Patrol vessels keep all other shipping away from the prohibited zone where the ship operates."

SKOTTEDAL makes the point that "Plum Island is just over one mile offshore—not 15 miles." Others have warned that an island is no assurance of safety for nearby residents—that birds, for example, could easily pick up disease germs and deliver their deadly cargo on their wings to the communities of Connecticut, Queens and New York as well as to the animal population of rural Long Island.

Public opposition to the Plum Island project is being rallied by (Continued on Page 6)

DOCTORS VISIT MINDEL, TRIAL ADJOURNED A WEEK

JUDGE EDWARD J. DIMOCK adjourned the Smith Act trial of the 15 New York Communists until next Monday after defense counsel submitted reports by two outstanding heart specialists on the condition of Jacob Mindel, a 70-year-old defendant, who collapsed with a heart attack last Tuesday.

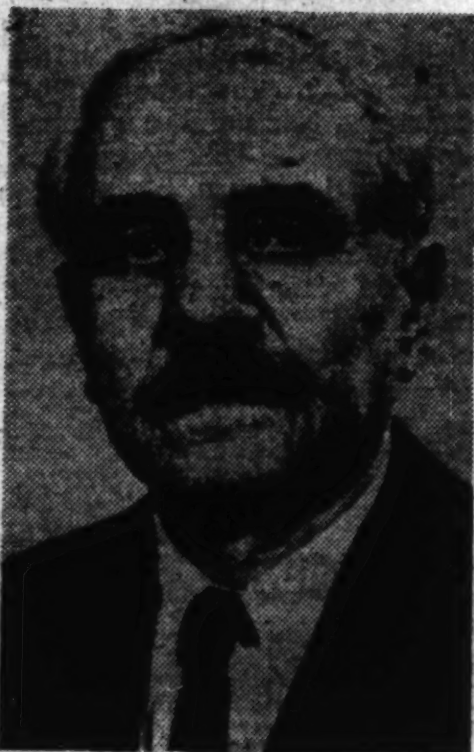
Adjournment was opposed by assistant prosecutor David L. Marks. He claimed the sick man's failure to appear in court was a "deliberate affront to the court." He recalled the judge had ordered Mindel to be in court yesterday after Dr. J. Scott Butterworth, court appointed physician, said the sick man should be in condition to appear.

But reports of heart specialists Dr. J. B. Schwedel and Dr. Harry Jaffe, who examined Mindel after the Court's physician made his report, said Mindel's condition could not fully be determined until they had completed further examinations late this week.

Replying to the prosecutor's remark that the ailing Mindel, had affronted the court, defense attorney John T. McTernan pointed to Dr. Jaffe's opinion that Mindel's continuance on trial may endanger his life.

McTernan reminded the court that Dr. Schwedel said the damage caused to Mindel's heart muscles by last week's attack could not be fully determined until another examination of the patient is completed this week.

Judge Dimock recessed the court for 20 minutes and read the reports of Drs. Schwedel and Jaffe by telephone to Dr. Butterworth. The judge reconvened the court and said he was adjourning the trial on advice of Dr. Butterworth.



JACOB MINDEL

A New England Town Restores a Monument

WASHINGTON, N. H. THIS NEW HAMPSHIRE town, founded in 1776 (present population about 350, swelled temporarily by summer folks) was the first town in the United States to bear the name of our founding father. Like other such small farm communities in New England, it is hard pressed. Nearby towns house textile mills already in the throes of economic crisis.

Since 1915, the Chases, a family of agricultural laborers and poor farmers, have been giving militant leadership to the rural poor, mill hands and other wage workers. The Chases are feared and respected; feared by the rich, respected by all, loved by some.

When Fred Chase, the father of the present family, several times Communist candidate for various State offices, died in 1933, granite workers vied with one another for the privilege and honor to work on the monument, a handsome, 8-

foot, 2,200 pounds stone, with the family name on the one side.

We were unable to read the inscription on the other side. Early this August the stone had been overturned.

And so on Friday night, Aug. 8, the Chase family—Homer, veteran of the Lincoln Brigade, hero of World War II, former Communist Party organizer in Georgia; his wife, Alabama-born Rachel; Fred Chase's widow, Mrs. Elba Nelson; Oliver and Barbara Chase—and their friends entered the Town Hall of Washington soberly determined to secure justice, to strike another blow for peace and democracy.

The Chases estimate that what led to the immoral, fascist vandalism in the cemetery arose out of their successful struggle against a white chauvinist incident in the grammar school. At June graduation exercise, a grandfather of one graduate "entertained" with anti-Negro songs. The Chases protest-

ed bitterly and agreement was finally reached that no entertainment would be presented in the future that would be offensive to any race, creed or color.

Apparently it was this that so disturbed the few local warmongers that they were inspired to incite someone to commit the despicable outrage that has brought shame and indignation to this tiny New England community. The Chases had been threatened that if they continued to fight for Negro rights that things would be hot for them!

Selectman Bob Porter, chairman of the town meeting, introduced the question at issue stating that a disgraceful thing had happened and that it was up to the town to remedy it. During the tense hour's discussion that followed, a former selectman, whose father had been the chauvinist singer, argued, as did other officials, that it was too bad that there would be publicity about the incident

and that the less time spent in discussing it the better things would be, implying that the Chases were seeking publicity! In reply to the red-baiting, a school teacher said that everyone who knew Fred Chase knew him as a fine man and that the issue was not his politics since in America everyone has the right to his political convictions.

Attempts to divert the discussion from the main point were prevented by the powerful words of Mrs. Elba Nelson, Oliver and Homer Chase, all of whom spoke movingly and eloquently. Finally a solemn procedure of voting by individual, secret ballot, decided the issue 24 against and 37 for the proposal that the town provide the funds for restoring the monument, the inscription on which reads:

IN MEMORY OF A COMRADE A COURAGEOUS AND DEVOTED FIGHTER IN THE CLASS STRUGGLE

Bare Jury Rigging At Steve Nelson Trial

By WALTER LOWENFELS

PITTSBURGH

THERE'S NOTHING WRONG with judges naming jurors to try working class organizers, Judge William Alvah Stewart insisted in the Smith Act proceedings that Steve Nelson and five co-defendants are challenging in the Pittsburgh federal district court.

"Frankly, I see no significance whatsoever in who recommended jurors," Judge Stewart, a former colonel in the judge advocate's department declared, as William Albertson, Michigan Communist Party state secretary, concluded a devastating, statistical analysis from the witness stand of federal jury-practices in this heart of the Mellon-U. S. Steel industrial empire.

*

THE JURY "wheel of chance" that Judge Stewart defended produced a Chamber of Commerce secretary as foreman of the indicting jury. This fact, reminiscent of the notorious Tom Mooney jury fix of 1916, was sworn to by government jury officials as well as Albertson.

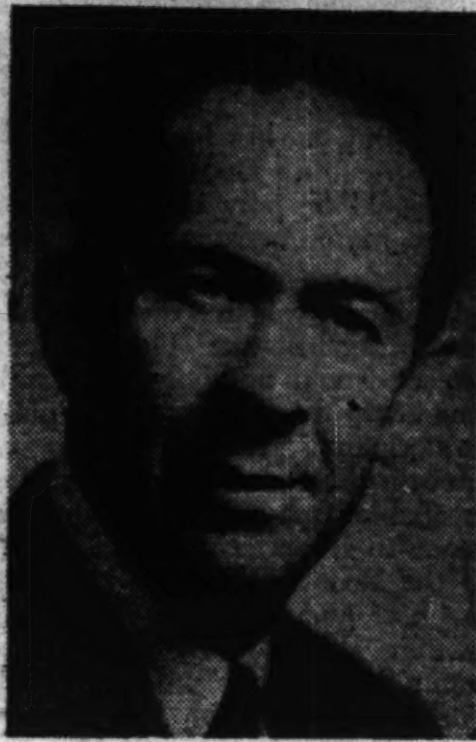
In addition, both also testified that 10 other members of the 22-member indicting jury were recommended for service, as follows:

Three by other Chamber of Commerce groups; four, by judges, or their clerks; one by an employee of U. S. Attorney Edward Boyle's office, (prosecuting attorney in the case); one from the jury clerk's office in the same building; and one by William Rahauser, the district attorney who prosecuted the original state "sedition" case against Nelson, Andy Onda, and James Dolsen.

On Rahauser's jury appointee, Judge Stewart said sharply: "I know that. So let's not dwell on it."

"Where did you get this idea that a panel must be a reflection of the community as a whole?" Judge Stewart, a tall, military-looking figure bristled in exchange with defense attorneys Ralph Powe and Hyman Schlesinger.

ALBERTSON had previously proven with facts and figures that



STEVE NELSON

Negroes, labor, youth, and national groups, the overwhelming majority of the Pittsburgh population are rarely represented on federal juries here.

Albertson's testimony concluded the present phase of the defense challenge to the Smith Act indictments.

As Judge Stewart set Sept. 15 for oral arguments, Steve Nelson, flanked by five guards, was taken back in chains to the Iron City jail. He has been there since June 26, fighting for bail while appealing his 20-year state "sedition" sentence.

A delegation last week, led by William Patterson, Civil Rights Congress executive secretary, urged

ed Pittsburgh District Attorney James Malone to accede to the demands of the thousands who are wiring and writing him to release Nelson on bail.

Meanwhile, collection cans are being used in Philadelphia to raise funds that Patterson said are desperately needed for the campaign to free Nelson and defeat the new Smith Act case here.

*

THE two-week long challenge to the Smith Act indictments closed without any witnesses being called by the government to try to refute Albertson's testimony that the system of appointing federal jurors here is anti-democratic, and does not meet the legal requirements for an impartial jury, representing a cross-section of the community.

Albertson and defense attorneys Powe and Schlesinger stressed the exclusion of Negroes from jury panels, except for token representation and emphasized that jurors are not recommended by various social or economic groupings, such as the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, labor or national group leaders, but are named to the master lists mainly by business and governmental officials.

Meanwhile Ralph Powe, Washington Negro attorney retained by the CRC for Andy Onda, is pressing for Onda's severance. Onda suffered another serious heart attack the previous week and had to be rushed to the Montefiore hospital.

Parties to Mark Miss Flynn's 62nd Birthday

Already a legend among working people, Elizabeth Curley Flynn, now in the fight of her life to save the Bill of Rights for all Americans, is today being honored with small birthday parties in the homes of her friends throughout the country, the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference reported.

Birthday parties in tribute to Miss Flynn's 62d birthday on Sept.

7 have already resulted in many contributions to her legal defense, and the defense of her 14 co-defendants on trial under the Smith Act in New York, CEDC executive secretary Sam Kanter said.

Barred by the federal court from traveling outside the bounds of the New York court district, Miss Flynn has been unable to accept invitations to speak before her friends in other sections of the nation.

But she is scheduled to speak at meetings and banquets to be held in her honor in New York between Aug. 14 and Sept. 14, the Flynn Birthday month arranged by the CEDC. She is to be guest of honor at a meeting in Queens; at another meeting in Yorkville, Aug. 23; a banquet in the Bronx, Sept. 6; a garment workers after-work meeting in Hotel Capitol, Sept. 10; and at the all-city birthday picnic to be held in the Bronx Sept. 14.

Jewish Weekly Asks McCarran Act Repeal

CHICAGO.—Repeal of the McCarran Act without delay was urged this week by the Sentinel, the large English-Jewish weekly published in Chicago. A full-page petition, calling for repeal, is now printed in each issue of the magazine.

"We declare this act to be racist in character," says the petition of The Sentinel. "Contrary to our democratic traditions, it falsely distinguishes between native born and naturalized Americans."

The Sentinel offered to send free reprints of the petition to those who request it from its Public Service Dept., 1702 S. Halsted.



MINE TOLL THIS YEAR IS 334 DEAD, 20,040 INJURED

WASHINGTON (FP)

FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND soft coal miners and 75,000 anthracite diggers Aug. 18 prepared for a 10-day memorial work stoppage to begin Aug. 23, during which miners and operators, it is hoped, will do everything possible to make the mines safer.

Pres. John L. Lewis of the United Mine Workers gave notice of the holiday in the Aug. 15 issue of the UMW Journal. Because of Labor Day Sept. 1 only five working days are involved. Such memorial holidays are authorized under present contracts, which expire Sept. 30.

Lewis did not refer to forthcoming negotiations for new contracts, but government officials said the stoppage will whittle down by 10 percent the huge above-ground supply of coal, now estimated at more than 80 million tons, or enough to last 84 days.

It has been less than eight months since the West Frankfort, Ill., mine disaster, which killed 119 miners, Lewis pointed out. In the "wake of this economic massacre," he continued, "death continues its ravages in the coal industry. Since Dec. 23, 1951, and through July 31, 1952, 334 miners have been killed and approximately 20,040 mine workers have

been maimed."

BUREAU OF MINES records show that during the period, mine management committed 52,256 violations of national safety code provisions, Lewis said. Of these, 29,007 were repeat violations.

"This," he said, "is an appalling record emphasizing negligence and disregard of human life by mining companies and in many instances approximate criminal intent."

Lewis called for efforts by all UMW locals and all mine managements during the memorial period to place the mines in safe condition by checking ventilation, removing accumulations of coal dust and testing electrical equipment for sparks.

FIRE INDONESIA AIRLINE STRIKERS

JAKARTA (ALN).—Thirty-two employees of the Royal Dutch Airlines (KLM) have been fired for taking part in the recent strike of aviation workers involving KLM and Garuda Indonesian Airways employees. The matter is now in the hands of the Central Labor Dispute Settlement Committee, which has instructed the KLM representative in Indonesia to withdraw the discharge papers.

The Worker

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THE REAL ISSUE IN KOREA

THE MOST IMPORTANT thing facing every American family right now is to get the shooting in Korea to stop, to get a cease-fire.

That doesn't mean that all the issues have to be settled before the shooting stops. It does mean that the sole remaining issue — that of the prisoner-of-war exchange — should not be the excuse for continuing the killing of American boys, Korean men, women and children, and Chinese.

If a formula for exchanging the POWs has not yet been worked out, then the negotiations for a suitable formula can go on. But the killing should not go on over this issue.

Many boys are dying these days in the 6,000-mile-away battlefields of a small country which never did us any harm. There has been heavy fighting during the past few days. The casualties have been rising sharply, according to the press.

Why? Because the generals claim that they have a method for forcing the Koreans and Chinese to give in to them at the negotiation table at Panmunjom. The State Department and the Pentagon claim that they can end the war through "military pressure." That is, through mass horror raids on the cities of North Korea, and through other terror tactics which have shocked the world, including public opinion in Britain.

But these tactics of military pressure have not saved a single American life while they destroyed the lives of thousands of innocent human beings. These tactics of "military pressure" have not forced the Chinese and Koreans to knuckle down at the conference table to the Pentagon's formula for screening POWs.

There is only one logical, sane, solution to this impasse. That is to call a cease-fire now, and to debate the sole remaining issue of the POWs after the killing has stopped.

THE "MILITARY PRESSURE" argument for keeping our casualty lists growing simply does not hold up against the facts of reality.

The truth is, as the leader of the North Koreans, Kim Il Sung, has just stated, that the war in Korea is a stalemate.

All of the enormous bombing raids by our heaviest bombers have not changed this fact and cannot change it.

We can go on bombing, raiding, killing up and down North Korea; but we will never be able to change this military situation. The tragedy of this is that even the Pentagon admits now that there is only one issue holding up the final truce, that of the POWs.

THIS IS NOT a partisan issue. It is true that the Progressive Party alone of all the tickets in the field today demands an immediate cease-fire in Korea. But it is equally true that the majority of American voters, Republican or Democrat, are hoping and praying for a cease-fire in Korea. So long as the killing goes on, our soldiers and many civilians will die tragically and needlessly. We urge all Americans, regardless of party or of political view, regardless of who he thinks is guilty in the war, to write to his Congressman and Senators urging a cease-fire at once. The same issue should be put to all candidates on both major parties. What conceivable reason can there be to keep the casualty lists growing if the "military pressure" tactic has clearly failed and the moot POW issue can be settled around the table afterward?

A Program to Defend America

- For a cease-fire in Korea. For a Big Five pact of peace.
- For a peace-time economy—with jobs protected by federal public works and a short work-week.
- For restoration of the Bill of Rights. An end to the political witchhunts and mass arrests which are destroying constitutional safeguards.
- End the discrimination and violence against the Negro people for full equal participation in the Fourteenth Amendment.

The Council referred to the recent war provocations by Plastiras

Hallinan

meetings sponsored by local Progressive Party organizations, and spoke to hundreds of local political and community leaders.

Korea

LEARNED TO DUCK

"The average soldier is an unhappy man as he sweats out his points, carefully marks the days off his calendar, and hopes."

Germ Lab

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TO KILL AS MANY CHINESE
AND KOREANS AS POSSIBLE."**
-Gen. Matthew Ridgway, Feb. 18,
1951.

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Monday, Aug. 25, - Nostrand Ave. and Ave W. 1-5 p.m.; Ave. U and E. 17 St. 6-10 p.m. Tuesday-Neptune and West 7th St. 11:30 a.m.-2 p.m.; 48 St. and 13 Ave. 6-10 p.m.; Wednesday-Kings Highway and E. 17 St., 1-5 p.m.; Church and Utica Aves., 7-10 p.m.; Thursday-Rockaway Parkway and Rutland Rd., 1-5 p.m.; Regent Pl. and Flatbush 7-10 p.m. Friday-Summer and DeKalb, 11-5 p.m.; Lafayette and Marcy Ave., 7-10 p.m. Saturday-Graham and Varet, 11-5 p.m., Brighton Beach, Coney Island Ave., 6-10 p.m. And over the Labor Day holiday will be stationed at Brighton Beach and Coney Island Ave.

Sparkman Boasts Of Old Party War Agreement

The Dixiecrat vice-presidential running mate of Gov. Adlai Stevenson jibed that "the Republicans can't make an issue out of foreign policy" because "if there ever was a man around whom the foreign policy of this country was built it is the standard bearer of the Republican Party—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower."

What's On?

SATURDAY

STUDENTS: BUILDING FOR PEACE at
w Foundations. Building Conference—
aturday, Aug. 23, 10 a. m. to 6:30 p. m.
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Mine Pay Talks Break Down

The Taft-Hartley law requires 30-days advance notice for a walk-out when contracts expire.

Infamous Gov. Fuller Eisenhower Backer

One of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's richest supporters in New England is former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller, who let Nicola Sacco and Bartolomeo Vanzetti burn to death in the electric chair just 25 years ago this week end.

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AFRICA

(Continued from Page 3)
gold mining properties in the Orange Free State.

Examples of the Morgan-controlled properties are the O'Kiep Copper Co., Ltd., in South Africa and Trumbull Mines in South West Africa. Direct control and development of these properties are shared by the Newmont Mining Co. and the American Metal Co. The wages of African workers average 13c an hour at O'Kiep; 50c a day at Trumbull. With this cheap labor, Newmont and American Metal together garnered from these two properties an income of well over \$1 million, before taxes, in 1950.

Also operating in South Africa are American Intl. Nickel Corp. (Morgan-Rockefeller) and Kennecott Copper Corp. (Morgan-Cugenheim). The latter has since 1949 provided or underwritten investments of over \$15.5 million in Orange Free State gold mine operations.

OTHER AMERICAN business interests whose subsidiary companies share in exploiting South Africa's resources and labor are Union Carbide & Carbon Corp., Standard Oil of New Jersey, Socony Vacuum, Standard Vacuum and the Aluminium Co. of America. Ford, General Motors, Chrysler and Studebaker have all expanded their plants or built new ones in South Africa since 1948. Goodyear, General Tire, Firestone and U. S. Rubber as well as Intl. Harvester, American Cyanamide, General Electric, General Foods, Kellogg Co., Coca Cola and Masonite Corp. have investments in South Africa.

SINCE 1948, with the concentration on U. S. strategic stockpiles, has come the demand for immense quantities of South African manganese ore (250,000 tons contracted for in 1949-50) and uranium, supplementing that from the Belgian Congo, America's major source of supply.

HEINZ WORKERS OUT IN CANADA

LEAMINGTON (ALN).—Canadian Dir. Fred Dowling of the United Packinghouse Workers (CIO-CCL) predicted victory in the union's strike against the H. J. Heinz Co. of Canada here. Over 1,000 workers walked out on strike when the company refused to make any provisions for temporary employment during the 3-month tomato season to join the union.

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Politicians

(Continued from Page 2)

be "withheld from states that use such monies to perpetuate segregation and other inequalities based on race creed or color."

"Strengthen civil rights and punish those who deprive others of their civil rights," the CIO demanded.

"Institute real abolition of segregation in the armed forces of the U. S." it said.

What the Democratic platform writers produced was far from "forward looking" on the contrary it looked backward into the pre-Roosevelt past. Instead of the compulsory FEPC pledged in the 1948 platform and demanded by the CIO, the civil rights plank deliberately omitted to use the word "compulsory" and failed even to adopt the somewhat milder substitute phrase "FEPC with enforcement powers."

THE PLANK also talked of responsibility of "state and local governments" in protecting civil rights.

In ordinary times no one but a Dixiecrat would deny that state governments had such responsibilities. But in the context of the states rights debate which was proceeding behind the scenes at the Democratic convention, members of the CIO Executive Board were well aware that this phrase was a retreat from the Roosevelt position on the responsibility of the Federal Government to battle vigorously in defense of the civil rights of the Negro people.

The effect was to make the party civil rights plank essentially

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a states rights position which even Gov. James Byrnes of South Carolina could accept.

It was moreover the position of the Democratic nominee, Adlai Stevenson, himself, who the CIO Executive Board now hails as the man best equipped to translate the "great promise" of the platform into reality.

ON ANOTHER rather vital issue there is also a considerable gap between the "great promise" of the platform and the somewhat modified promises of the standard bearers. Adlai Stevenson does not believe in repealing Taft-Hartley and has so stated. John Sparkman had voted in favor of Taft-Hartley on several occasions. This is a discrepancy which makes the glowing words of the CIO Executive Board ring slightly hollow to the trade union member who has been forced back to work after a broken strike by a Taft-Hartley injunction, or who has seen his union almost bankrupted by Taft-Hartley suits against it.

One could go through the Democratic platform plank by plank and compare it with the demands presented to the Democratic convention by the CIO, and the obvious conclusion would be that labor was shortchanged.

THE CIO for instance demanded "a fully democratic national health insurance program."

The health plank of the platform comments simply: "We shall continue to work for better health for every American." This is a major retreat from the 1948 platform.

It is not hard to understand what lies behind the discrepancy. The CIO, in this instance speaking in the interests of a majority of the people, said that the "number one enemy of the American standard of living was the lust for profits and the inflationary price rises promoted by the profit seekers."

For the Democratic platform writers, on the other hand, the No. 1 enemy is described as "communism" or the "communist menace" or the "danger of Soviet expansion" etc.

It is by this means that the real leaders of the Democratic Party "justify" their deafness to the demands of labor and the Negro people.

THE STATEMENT of the CIO Executive Board contained a few well-chosen words accurately describing the Republican Party as anti-labor and "empty of concern for the needs of the people." Eisenhower was pictured as a captive of the GOP Old Guard, the "ancient enemies of the people."

Thus the statement warned CIO members against being deceived by the empty promises of the Republican Party while Murray, Reuther and Carey were hastily swallowing the equally empty promises of the Democrats—and more than that, while they were pretending that Stevenson and

Sparkman offered a "great promise" when in fact they hadn't designed to offer any pledges to labor.

The CIO Executive Board refused even to admit the existence of the Progressive Party and its peace ticket headed by Hallinan and Bass. But for many of CIO members it will be clear that this is the only party deserving labor's vote.

But whether or not CIO members agree that a vote for the PP is the only genuine alternative to the bi-partisans, one conclusion should have no difficulty in finding acceptance among them. That is that labor will serve its own interest and that of the nation only if it engages in a vigorous and active campaign to force all candidates to make an uncompromising stand for labor's demands.

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500 Strike at Film Plant

The General Aniline and Film Corp. plant here was closed by a strike of 500 workers today.

The strikers, represented by the AFL Chemical Workers Union, have asked for 5 1/2 cent wage increase based on the cost-of-living index, and an escalator clause providing for future wage adjustments on that basis.

ASK WAGE INCREASE IN WEST GERMANY

BREMEN (ALN). — Fifteen thousand Bremen metal workers threatened to strike unless their employers consent to a 10 pfennig per hour wage boost and a similar increase for white collar workers.

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Marcantonio Asks Truman Reconvene Congress on Prices

Former Rep. Vito Marcantonio, ALP state chairman Friday made public a telegram to President Truman, urging that a special session of Congress be called without further delay to "come to grips with the runaway price increases which have reached a new record high."

Marcantonio's telegram reads as follows:

"The American Labor Party respectfully urges that you call an immediate special session of Congress to come to grips with the runaway price increases which have reached a new record high."

"Your own Bureau of Labor Statistics has just reported that the consumers' price index from June 15 to July 15 shot up by 1.2 percentage points to an unprecedented level of 190.8. Significantly, this increase resulted mainly from a rise in food prices of 1.5 percent."

"The living standards of the American people are at stake. Your continued inaction and callous unconcern are an open invitation to further profiteering by big business, while wages are frozen and families are hard put to meet the soaring cost of living."

"Sham finger-pointing between the Democratic and Republican parties to try to fix the blame on each other will fool no one. Both are equally guilty of gross failure to enact effective Federal price and rent controls. Both share responsibility for imposing the wage-freeze."

"I urge that you stop your political dawdling on this vital bread and butter issue."

"Congress must be called into special session without further delay to enact effective controls at pre-Korea price levels, to end the wage freeze, to restore genuine collective bargaining to labor, and to return the national economy to production for peace instead of production for war."

PP FILES DISCRIMINATION CHARGES vs. CBS, DUMONT

The Progressive Party today filed charges of discrimination against the Columbia Broadcasting System and the Dumont Television network with the Federal Communications Commission, in connection with the weekly television program "Pick the Winner," sponsored by Westinghouse.

In a letter to the FCC, C. B. Baldwin, Progressive Party secretary and campaign manager, charged that the 13-week television series, announced publicly as a "nonpartisan, get-out-the-vote" program, is in direct violation of Section 3.190 (s) of the Commission's regulations. This section provides that no network or station "shall . . . make any contract or other agreement which shall have the effect of permitting any legally qualified candidate for any public office to broadcast to the exclusion of other legally qualified candidates for the same public office."

Soviet People Enthused Over New 5-Year Plan

MOSCOW.—Soviet newspapers devoted their frontpages Friday to the forthcoming Communist Party Congress, and carried banner headlines reporting the enormous enthusiasm of the Soviet people.

Newspapers carried reports from all parts of the country on mass meetings being held by workers and resolutions being passed pledging fulfillment of the new Five-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

The new plan calls for a 70 percent increase in gross production in 1955.

1,600 Strike At Paper Plant

LUKE, Md.—Production was halted Friday at the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Co., here following a strike of 1,600 CIO paper workers of Local 676.

Workers began picketing the plant after receiving word that negotiation between union, company and government official broke down in Washington. The workers are members of the CIO United Paper Workers.

Two-cent government postcards, books, magazines and specialty paper are manufactured by the company.

sed candidates for the same public office."

"We are after one thing," Baldwin declared, "to give the voting public an opportunity to hear from a candidate who is not committed to war or to the denial of rights to the Negro people and other minorities. We cannot permit CBS, Dumont or Westinghouse to silence the only candidate who calls for an end to the Korean war now."

MAP TOKIO FIGHT FOR PAY HIKES

TOKYO (ALN).—Sec. Gen. Minoru Takano of the General Council of Japan Labor Unions (SOHYO) said here the proposed "autumn labor offensive" centering on demands for higher wages will continue for a long time. First part of the projected labor struggle, he said, would be started by the 270,000-strong Nat'l Federation of Coal Mine Workers Unions Aug. 20.

Teachers Bow To McCarthyism On Firings

SYRACUSE, N. Y.—The American Federation of Teachers, AFL, under a barrage of war hysteria on Thursday night ended its historic position that teachers be judged solely on their competence in the classroom and that membership in political parties was a teacher's private concern. Over the solemn warnings of a minority who called for an affirmation of the 1949 resolution, the convention voted not to defend the rights of a teacher ousted for membership in the Communist Party.

Debate lasted for two hours. The arguments in favor of the anti-union resolution were led by Meyer Halushka of Chicago who shouted that the U. S. was "now fighting Communist aggression" and should not take an "unwarranted risk."

Herbert Hackett, an instructor at Michigan State, said that "the American tradition of the free labor movement is built on the rights of the individual." Robert Lowenstein of Newark warned that with the scuttling of the union's principled position of the past the tenure rights of all teachers, Communist and non-Communist would be in danger. Others charged the resolution substituted "economic reprisal for due process of law," or to close the mouth of Mrs. Charlotta Bass, our Vice-Presidential candidate, the only Negro woman ever nominated for this high office. The voice of the Dixiecrats can be heard through Mr. Sparkman's mouth; the voice of the witch-hunters through Mr. Nixon's. Only through Mrs. Bass and Mr. Hallinan have the Negro people and those who want peace, a chance to be heard.

The Progressive Party is being represented before the Commission by Attorney David Rein, of the Washington firm of Rein and Form.

on the SCOREBOARD

THAT 'NEWS' EDITORIAL. WE WANT YOU to read an editorial on the Olympic Games by the New York Daily News, the country's biggest newspaper. Here it is, the entire thing. And "thing" is the word.

HOW ABOUT THIS JOE?

The Kremlin is forever putting out propaganda to the effect that the United States is a hell for various racial and religious minorities, with the Negroes getting the worst treatment of all.

To hear Joe Stalin's lie artists tell it, our colored people are still in virtual slavery, and are barred from achievement in sports, the arts, the professions and almost everything else.

We're waiting with interest, therefore, to see what Joe's professional liars will make of the fact that an impressive group of U. S. Negro athletes turned up at the Olympic Games in Helsinki and have delivered notably.

How about Harrison Dillard of Cleveland setting a new 110-meter hurdle record, and Andy Stanfield of Seton Hall University winning the 200-meter dash? What of Mal Whitfield, 800-meter master. What of Milton Campbell (Plainfield, N. J.) finishing second in the decathlon? How about various other colored athletes who did well — James Gathers of the U. S. Air Force, Reggie Pearman of New York, Meredith Gourdine of Cornell University?

To repeat, we're wondering how Joe's propagandists will counter these facts about life in the United States and the Negro's position therein. If they try any counter-blasts at all, their efforts should be marvelous to behold.

WE DON'T KNOW about "Joe" and "The Kremlin," but we can do a little talking for ourselves . . . just pointing out first that it would be a sorry day for our country if "The Kremlin" was the only place to point up the facts of racial discrimination in our land.

We also would like to fill in some of the fine Negro athletes the News didn't mention who won medals for the Stars and Stripes — like Jerome Biffle, broad jump winner, three of the four women who won our only woman's track title in the sprint relay, Bill Miller in the javelin, and of course, all five of our boxing gold medal winners whose fifty points on the last day of competition brought our total from second to first place.

They did great and we are proud of them. But the "News" is a lot of baloney.

Instead of popping off about

"The Kremlin," the News as an American newspaper observing the victories of our Negro athletes should be hot about the shameful fact that the two major party conventions were still debating and dodging the issue of the Constitutional rights of the Negro people in our land!

Sure, everything was fine in Helsinki. But why didn't the News mention to its readers that our Olympic team could never compete in over one-third of the nation on the same field! That none of our great Negro champions could go swimming in the Paterson, N. J. pool, just to name one offhand. That Harrison Dillard couldn't become a track coach in any of the big colleges. That Andy Stanfield couldn't live in Levittown, N. Y. That if any of these fine college athletes studied medicine he could only find about three hospitals in the land to intern in!

The shameful fact is that our Negro athletes have to go overseas to find real democracy in sports or anything else, and come back to a land still ridden with official prejudice. This is our national disgrace and the "News" can't hide it with bull about "The Kremlin" 7,000 miles away.

What progress had been made in fighting and beating jimcrow has been made by the militance of the Negro people themselves in the first place and not because of any papers like the News.

And finally—to best show the hypocrisy of this miserable News editorial—none of the athletes named as examples could ever get a job as a sports writer on the Daily News.

How about THAT, News? Is that "propaganda from 'The Kremlin'?"

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